The Stamps of Germany Third Reich

By

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Foreword

From a philatelic view point, Germany's Third Reich era is a rich and rewarding field. The stamps, besides being of immense historical interest, also represent a subtle study in propaganda. Artistically, they are acknowledged as being among the best designed stamps in existence. Regarding pure philately; printing flaws, gum varieties, imperfs, etc. do exist but are extremely difficult to come by. However, for those collectors who are interested in what stamps portray and the different events for which they were issued, the scope and interest is almost unlimited. This book is intended to cater for these collectors and provide notes for writing up collections.

It may be of interest to know the derivation of the term "Third Reich":

The "First Reich" was the Holy Roman Empire, which exercised a grand but shadowy authority over medieval Europe. It ended in 1806. Germany's main link was that the Pope crowned their kings and emperors; their status being Holy Roman Emperors. The dominating German figure of this era was Frederick the Great who conquered and welded a mass of smaller individual states into the State of Prussia.

The "Second Reich" was the German Empire of the Hohenzollerns, which began on the 18th. January 1871, with the proclamation of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, and terminated on the cessation of World War I. in 1918. This empire was formed by Bismarck after Prussia's defeat of France. By force, he replaced a divided Germany with Greater Prussia, the basis of modern Germany.

The "Third Reich" or the so called "Thousand Years Reich" was the Germany of Adolf Hitler 1933-45.

It was part of the nationalistic ideology of the Nazis to emphasise these three "Reichs" and tie them together as the three peak periods of German history. There was a popular propaganda postcard circulating in Germany in 1933, depicting the heads of Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Hindenburg and Hitler, with the inscription:

"What the King conquered - the Prince moulded into form - the Field Marshal defended - the Soldier saved and unified". With this selection of historical figures, the Nazis underlined the nationalistic and military character of the Third Reich.

Additional to the stamps of this era, you will also find information on the postmarks and postal stationery associated with the stamps, as these are unique to this period, and certainly no Third Reich collection is complete without them.

The authors would like to make grateful acknowledgement to the many and varied sources of their information, to numerous to mention, and to our friend Dick Nuttall of Belfast who is responsible for the illustrations and cover design.

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Stamps of The Third Reich.

1933.12th.April. Opening Session of the New Reichstag in Potsdam. Design after a painting by A.von Menzel entitled "Der Alte Fritz"(The Old Fritz),which was the familiar name of Frederick II(Frederick the Great).
Perf.14x14½. Vertical ribbed gum. Photogravure printing at the State Printing Works,Berlin. Watermark - mesh.
Valid until 31.12.1935.

6 Pfg. Deep blue green.
12 Pfg. Carmine.
25 Pfg. Ultramarine.

Varieties: The 12 Pfg. value printed for booklets (the stamp above the slogan label) exists with a "wart" on Frederick's nose. The 25 Pfg. exists with bottom margin imperforate.

Special postmark. Used for one day only "Reichstag Opening. 21st.March 1933.Potsdam." This postmark is of the old unpretentious variety,henceforth they are to become more elaborate and picturesque. This era could literally be called the pioneer of modern p/mks - the excellence and detail of some of them even rival the stamp designs. To the author's mind,the p/mks of this era are as essential to a collection as the stamps themselves.

This issue was sold out after a few days of issue. This necessitated a second printing. These two printings cannot be distinguished and in both printings each stamp exists in various shades of their respective colours,ranging from dark to light.

Stamp Booklets. It was announced on 19th,May 1933 that this issue would be available in booklets,which appeared 22nd.May. Each booklet consisted of one page 6x6 Pfg.values and a page of 5+12 Pfg.values plus one advertising label. Price 96 Pfg. The printing arrangement for these booklet sheets had to allow for a stitching margin so stamp No.4 was replaced by two continuous

rows of horizontal lines printed on the equivalent of a blank stamp. These lines are in the respective colours of the stamps they seperate(green for the 6 Pfg. and carmine for the 12 Pfg.) To allow for a margin on the following booklet sheet,the stamps had to be reversed. Thus we get a row on the full sheet of the 6 Pfg. value: 6 6 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 and similar for the 12 Pfg. From these sheets we have a combination of values: 12 Pfg. + label + lined margin label; 12 Pfg. tete beche,and 6 Pfg. tete beche. For full listing of combinations see your Michel catalogue. The advertising label reads"Fordert/auch die/Gedenk/postkarte" (Buy also the commemorative postcard).
The sheets from which these booklet panes were taken were available at the "collector's counter" of the Berlin and Munich P.O's,but were a special printing and not the same printing as used for the actual booklet panes. Both the booklets and booklet sheets sold out a few days after they were on sale,but a further printing was avail -able in August 1933.
The cover of these booklets is of interest as it depicts both of the then existing national flags,the black,white and red striped flag of the "Kaiserreich" and the new swastika flag which was to completely replace the former.
Postal Stationery. An official postcard was issued at the same time as the stamps,having an imprinted stamp identical to the 6 Pfg. adhesive but of a slightly different blue green colour. The front of this card depicts the Garrison Church at Potsdam.

General interest. Hitler was made Chancellor on 30th.January 1933; in a special service in the Garrison Church,Potsdam,prior to the opening of the Reichstag,he took his oath of allegiance. This was one of the rare occasions when Hitler wore formal morning dress; President Hindenburg wore his Field Marshal's uniform.

Hitler considered Frederick the Great one of the greatest militarists in history,and was probably influenced by his works which he read avidly. A portrait of Frederick by Lenbach,travelled with Hitler where ever he went;he gave this portrait to Hans Bauer his pilot,a few hours before committing suicide in his Berlin Bunker.

Frederick the Great.

Born 24th.January 1712. Eldest surviving son of Friedrich Wilhelm I,King of Prussia(1688-1740) and his wife Sophie Dorothea daughter of George I of England. His father brought him up for a military career,but Frederick revolted against this and de-

voted himself to languages and literature. He was made Colonel of the Potsdam Life Guards in 1732. In 1733 he married Elisabeth christine of Braunschweig-Lüneberg-Bevern, a childless marriage. Became King of Prussia 1740. Invaded Silesia in 1742, and Bohemia in 1744, and fought the Seven Years War against Austria (1756-63). His military genius won him all of these battles and he welded this mass of smaller duchies and states into the Kingdom of Prussia. His people were reared on the principle of obedience, work and sacrifice. He was a scholarly potentate who's published works extended to thirty volumes. He died at Sanssouci near Potsdam on 17th. August 1786.

1933 - 36. Definitives. Medallion of General Fieldmarshal Paul von Hindenburg.

MESH WATERMARK. Perf. 14x14½. Rotary printing. These stamps were never invalidated and could be used to 1945. The official dates of issue are not known, the approximate dates are given:

3 Pfg.	bistre	April.	20 Pfg.	light blue	May.
4 Pfg.	slate blue	May.	30 Pfg.	bronce green	May.
6 Pfg.	deep green	April.	40 Pfg.	magenta	August.
8 Pfg.	orange	April.	50 Pfg.	black& green	July.
10 Pfg.	chocolate	May.	60 Pfg.	black&claret	May.
12 Pfg.	carmine	April.	80 Pfg.	black & blue	June.
15 Pfg.	claret	August.	100 Pfg.	black&yellow	July.

Varieties. The "Open D" variety on the 8 Pfg. value is fairly common and exists from zero up to twenty times per sheet according to the cylinder number. This variety does not exist in sheets printed for booklet production.

Mesh/wmk.

The 3 Pfg. value exists in both rotary and flatbed printings.

Coil stamps. Were printed by the "endless" rotary method. Here the already existing plates for the 10x10 formes were adapted for use. On each cylinder rows 11 and 22 (the margins) were replaced by rows of stamps. The two colour stamps were done in one operation the same as for the normal sheet stamps.

Stamp booklets. These were announced 1st. August 1933 and issued 5th. August. They sold for 2 Mark and consisted of three pages:

6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5	12 12 12 12
6 6 6 6	12 12 12 12	8 8 8 12

Thus,various se-tenants are available. The "collector's counter" at Berlin and Munich P.O's sold the sheets from which these booklets were made up at 20 Mark per set (three sheets of 10x10 stamps). Each sheet consisting of two groups of 40 stamps seperated by the vertical rows 5+6 on which a double row of horizontal lines is printed (these lines in colours of the two respective stamps). All stamps to left of these two dividing lines are in normal upright position and those on the left,inverted. Thus a new series of se-tenants and tete-becnes are available incorporating the dividing labels additional to the stamps. Full listing in Michel. The illustration on the cover of these booklets is the "Kaiserreich" eagle (head to the left),soon to be replaced by the nazi eagle. Also there is the key number "1" right hand bottom corner.

Postal stationery. Issued same time as these stamps. Plain cards with imprinted stamps of same design and colours as the adhesives: 5 Pfg. 6 Pfg. 15 Pfg. and 6+6 Pfg reply card,later 15 Pfg - claret, and 15+15 Pfg - claret,reply card. Also later,a 5+5 Pfg reply card.

General interest. With the issue of these definitives,all values of the former definitive set (1928-32),depicting the portrait of former President Ebert were withdrawn from sale,and only those of this set depicting Hindenburg were used up.
Government Decree No.32 dated 11th.April 1933 states:
"The Pfennig values of the postage stamps will in future show only the head of Reichspresident von Hindenburg - in some cases in new colours. Stamps of 45 Pfg. will no longer be issued. A new addition -al value will be the 100 Pfg. stamp with the same picture (Hindenburg). Stamps bearing the picture of former Reichspresident Ebert, whose printings have already been discontinued,will after completion of the new stamps no longer be used."
Hitler was wasting no time in eradicating all signs of the former Weimar Government. Hitler himself did not deem it advisable to assume dictatorial powers to soon,as there were still plenty of people who suspected his party. The aged Hindenburg was kept to the fore as a figure head,to help create the illusion that Hinden -burg stood solid benind the Nazi Government. Hitler waited till 1941 before using his portrait on a new set of definitives.

Paul von Beneckendorf und von Hindenburg.

Born at Posen 2nd.October 1847. Son of Robert Ludwig von Beneckendorf und von Hindenburg,an officer in the Prussian army. Destined for a military career,he was a cadet at Wahlstatt and later Berlin Academy. Received his first commission in 1866;becoming a general in command of the 4th. Army Corps in 1903. Married Gertrud Wilhelmina von Sperling in 1879, had one son and two daughters. He retired from the army in 1911,but was recalled in 1914 to command the 8th.Army who completely defeated the Russians at Tannenberg,31st.August 1914. He was made Field Marshal and given command of all German armies on the Eastern front. After World War I he retired to his estate in Hannover. When President Ebert died,Hindenburg was elected President 26th.April 1925, and re-elected 10th.April 1932. He appointed Hitler as Chancellor 30th.January 1933. Hindenburg died at Neudeck 2nd.August 1934.

SWASTIKA WATERMARK. As from 4th.December 1933,the Hindenburg definitives were printed on swastika watermarked paper.(A case of carrying stamp propaganda to the extreme!).

A new postal tariff of 1st.December 1933 necessitated three new values:

	Previous.	New.
Local letters 20 to 250 gms.	15 Pfg.	16 Pfg.
Inland " " " "	25 Pfg.	24 Pfg.
Bulk mail (circulars) up to 20gms.	1½ Pfg.	1 Pfg.
Printed matter	4 Pfg.	3 Pfg.

All values on the new watermarked paper were rotary printed. The 5, 8 and 12 Pfg. values were also flatbed printed. Coil stamps exist for all values from 3 Pfg. to 50 Pfg. These stamps were never invalidated and could be used till 1945. Only approximate dates of issue can be given (except for the 1 and 80 Pfg. values),as these stamps were issued as available and as required. All except the 1 Pfg. were issued in 1934.

1 Pfg.black	4th.December 1933.	3 Pfg. bistre	January.
4 Pfg. slate blue	February.	5 Pfg. emerald green	February.
6 Pfg. deep green	February.	8 Pfg. orange red	February.
10 Pfg. chocolate	Febraury.	12 Pfg. carmine	February.
15 Pfg. claret	April.	20 Pfg. light blue	April.

25 Pfg. ultramarine April. 30 Pfg. bronze green February.
40 Pfg. Magenta February. 50 Pfg. black & green September.
60 Pfg. black & claret 1st.February. 100 Pfg. Blk.& yell. Sept.

Varieties. Specimens of the one colour values have been noted with the medallion slightly "off centre". As this issue was printed on machines equipped for two colour work in one operation, one could come to the conclusion that it would have been more economical and time saving when changing one value to another to use a new forme only of the value and mate it with the existing centre forme. Officially, this has never been either confirmed or denied.
The State Printing Works, Berlin, stated that all master dies, plates, cylinders, etc. with the "open D" variety of the 8 Pfg. value, had been either destroyed or altered on or before 21st.April 1934.
So, this variety should not have occured on the new watermark, but examples of it do exist.
The 3 Pfg. and 10 Pfg. values exist with inverted watermarks.

Coil stamps. In the summer of 1940 coil stamps for vending machines were issued. The 6 Pfg. and 4 Pfg. values alternating on the coil, you received these two values for a 10 Pfg. coin.
In October 1939 a new vending machine was introduced which for a 10 Pfg. coin issued an envelope containing a strip of four stamps plus a slogan label. The outside of these envelopes had printed adverts for local firms, and two view cards were issued free by the advertisers inside the envelope.
The first strip of five were: 1 + 5 + label + 3 + 1.
The slogan label was "Unterstützt/die/NS.Volks/wohlfahrt"
(Support the National Socialist Peoples Welfare Fund).
The full sheet from which these strips were taken did not have the customary dividing label with horizontal lines, but the second row of values were inverted. The first printing of these were in flatbed whilst later printings were in rotary.
February 1941, a new strip was used: 5 + 1 + label + 1 + 3.
Printing of the sheets as for first issue. These were rotary printed only.
June 1941, another strip introduced, similar values as above but with a different slogan label "Spare bei der Post Sparkasse" (Save with the P.O. Bank.) Rotary printing only.

Stamp booklets. These booklets bear the key numbers 2 to 15 and were issued over a period of eight years. The prices of all of these booklets was 2 Mark. Their exact dates of issue are not known but the dates of the printing orders are, and the booklets would be issued some weeks after this.

Key No.	Date.	Make up of pages.
2	27.3.34	5 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 S 12 12 12 5 3 3 3 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 12 12 12
3	21.8.36	S 6 6 6 S 12 12 12 3 3 3 3 S 8 1 1 6 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 5 5 5 5 8 8 8 8
4	9.4.37	As above.
5	17.9.37	S 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 5 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 6 6 6 6 5 8 8 8
6	18.3.38	As above.
7	27.9.38	As above.
8	20.1.39	As above.
9	27.6.39	S 4 4 4 S 3 3 12 S 6 5 5 S 6 6 6 S 12 12 12 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 12 8 8 8
10.	17.10.39	As above.
11.	21.3.40	S 4 4 4 S 3 3 12 S 5 5 6 S 6 6 6 S 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 12 12 12 12
12.	5.7.40	As above.
13	4.10.40	As above.
14.	31.12.40	As above.
15.	8.4.41	As above.

The sheets printed for these booklet's makeup have the 5th. and 6th. vertical rows as labels with continual horizontal lines to allow for margin space for the booklets. All stamps to the left of these labels are in normal upright position, all stamps to the right are inverted. Full list of stamp combinations in Michel. There were ten different slogan labels for these booklets:

"Spendet/für die/Opfer der/Arbeit!" Help the victims of work disasters.
"Alles/für/Deutsch/land!" All for Germany.
"Deutschland/ein Hort/des/Friedens!" Germany, haven of peace.

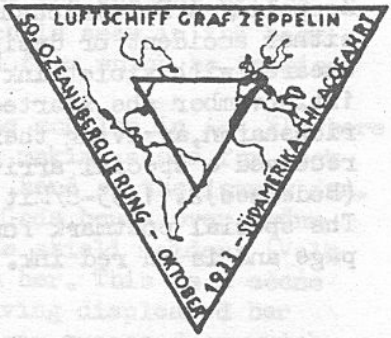
"Unterstützt/die/N.S.Volks Wohlfahrt!" Support the National Socialist Peoples Welfare Fund.
"Verwendet/WHW/Post/wertzeichen!" Use Winter Aid Fund stamps.
"Spare/bei der/Post/sparkasse!" Take out a Postoffice account.
"Glückwünsche/durch/Schmuckblatt/telegramme!" Best wishes through Greeting Telegrams.
"Tretet/in die/NSV. ein!" Be a member of the National Socialists.
"Werde/Postscheck/teilnehmer!" Save through the Post Office.
"Unterstützt/das/Deutsche/Rote Kreuz!" Support the German Red Cross.

Booklet No.2 still had the old "Kaiserreich" eagle on its cover, but the remainder had the Nazi eagle holding a swastika in its claws.

Margin space labels with horizontal lines.

Slogan labels.

1933.10th.October. Graf Zeppelin Chicago Flight.
Actually this issue was to commemorate the 50th. Ocean crossing of the Graf Zeppelin,and also to commemorate the Chicago World Fair.
Identical design to the airmail stamps issued in 1928 and 1931 depicting L.Z.127 the "Graf Zeppelin,plus an additional inscription "Chicagofahrt/Weltausstellung/1933".
Perf.14. Photogravure printing.Mesh w/mk.
Printed on coated paper. Valid 31.12.37.

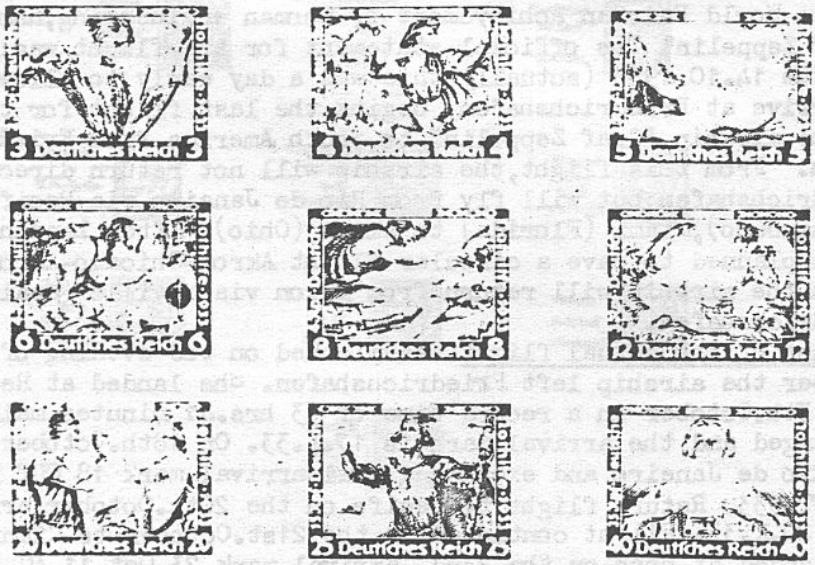


1 RM. carmine.
2 RM. ultramarine.
4 RM. dark brown.

The values of these stamps have no relationship to the actual postal charges for this flight. These charges were: ordinary postal charges to the country of destination plus "airship mail" charges: 1.25 MK. to Brazil,2.50 MK. to U.S.A. and 3.75 Mk. round trip.
This Chicago Flight was actually a propaganda one to show visitors to the World Fair an achievement of German engineering,namely the "Graf Zeppelin". The official statement for the flight was:
"On the 14.10.1933 (actually this was a day early to allow for mail to arrive at Friedrichshafen) begins the last flight for this year of the airship "Graf Zeppelin" to South America from Friedrichshafen. From this flight,the airship will not return direct to Friedrichshafen;but will fly from Rio de Janeiro via Recife (Pernambuco),Miami (Florida) to Akron (Ohio). After landing at Akron, it is planned to have a circular flight Akron-Chicago-Akron;after which the airship will return from Akron via Seville (Spain) to Friedrichshafen.
Account of the actual flight. As planned on the evening of the 15th. October the airship left Friedrichshafen. She landed at Recife on the 17th.October in a record time of 63 hrs.41 minutes,mail was exchanged and the arrival mark is 17.X.33. On 18th.October she left for Rio de Janeiro and exchanged mail,arrival mark 18 OUT 933 or 19 OUT 933. Return flight to Recife on the 20th.October,arrival mark 20.X.33. Flight continued on the 21st.October to Miami where she landed at noon on the 23rd. arrival mark 23.Oct.11 AM.1933.

On the morning of the 24th. the airship started for Akron, and reached there on the 25th. arrival mark 25.Oct.5.30 AM.1933. On the morning of the 26th. continued flight to Chicago where the World Fair was being held, she arrived there the same day, arrival mark Oct.26.10 AM.1933. Half an hour after her arrival she started her return journey, arriving at Akron 2 P.M. on October 28th. Then on to Seville, arriving 31st.October at 10.30 p.m. The arrival mark however was 29.10.33, some of this mail was given a special p/mk in violet without the date or time "Transportado per/Graf Zeppelin/ A Friedrichshafen/Sevilla 1933". Unfortunately, by either accident or design this cachet was badly smudged and mail smeared with violet ink, a clear strike is a rarity. At 8 a.m. on 1st.November she started on her last leg of the flight to Friedrichshafen, arriving there at 4.15p.m. on 2nd.November. All mail received a special arrival mark in green ink "Friedrichshafen (Bodensee)2.11.33-8/Mit Luftschiff/Graf Zeppelin/befördert". The special postmark for the flight is illustrated on previous page and is in red ink.

1933.1st.November. Winter Relief Fund. (Wagner's operas.)



3+2 Pfg. "Tannhäuser". Showing Tannhäuser himself in a scene from Act I where he plays his song of love to Venus and then begs to be allowed to depart from the Vomisberg in order that he may see the outside world.

4+2 Pfg. "The Flying Dutchman" himself.

5+2 Pfg. "Rheingold" Woglinde, Wellgunde and Flosshilde, the three daughters of the Rhine, and guardians of the Rheingold, who, by loosing the gold to the dwarf, Alberich, commence the sequence of events which form the subject of the "Ring" series of operas. Alberich is seen in the background with the stolen Rheingold from which he fashions the magic ring.

6+4 Pfg. "The Mastersinger" Hans Sachs, the cobbler, in Act II where he sits in front of his dwelling making shoes for Beckmesser, one of the rivals for the hand of the lovely Eva.

8+4 Pfg. "Die Walküre". Woton, the God of Gods, bends over Brünnhilde, his daughter, and one of the shield maidens (Valkyries), and takes her helmet from her. This is a scene from Act III where Brünnhilde, having displeased her father, is put by him into the magic trance from which she is awakened by Siegfried.

12+3 Pfg. "Siegfried". Siegfried slays Fafner, the mighty worm, guardian of Wotan's treasure and the magic ring.

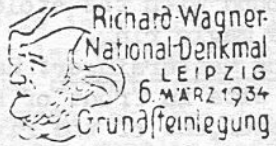
20+10 Pfg. "Tristan and Isolde". Tristan and Isolde the two lovers, drink the love potion.

25+15 Pfg. "Lohengrin". Lohengrin "the knight in shining armour" as he arrives in answer to the prayers of Elsa. The swan which miraculously draws his boat also appears on the stamp.

40+35 Pfg. "Parsifal". A scene from the end of the opera where Parisfal holds aloft the Holy Grail and pronounces himself the new King of the Knights of the Grail.

"The Ring of the Nibelung" series, Wagner's most ambitious work, occupied him for 25 years. He started a sketch in 1848 which became "Götterdämmerung" (not shown on these stamps). He then felt it needed a play to precede it and he wrote "Siegfried" followed by "Die Walküre" and "Rheingold". He did not finish "Götterdämmerung" until 1874. He wrote only one more opera after the "Ring" which was "Parsifal".

Designs by Prof.Alois Kolb. There are two perforations:
(A) 13¾x13 (20 x 15 perforations)
(B) 13¾x14 (20 x 16 perforations)
All values exist with "A" perforation, but only the 4, 6, 8, 12, and 20 Pfg. values with "B" perforation. A perf. variety of the 20 Pfg. value exists with mixed perforation - 15 perfs.on the left and 16 perfs.on the right.
Printing recess. Watermark swastika - these were the first stamp issue with this new watermark as the Hindenburg definitives with this watermark were issued later. Valid until 30.9.34.
Special postmarks. Actually there was no special p/mk for this issue but the one right for "Laying of the foundation stone of the Richard Wagner Memorial at Leipzig was used on the 6.3.34 and is always associated with this issue.



"For National Solidarity, give, help." "Give towards Winter Aid". "Buy charity postage stamps for the W.H.W."

Above are some typical slogan postmarks used with this issue, similar slogans will be used on future charity sets.

In the past, charity stamps were only available at the P.O's but this issue could also be obtained at the offices of "Deutsche Nothilfe" (German Charity Organisation), both inside and outside Germany. The G.P.O. received 5% of the surtax of these stamps, the remainder going to the W.H.W. funds. This issue was originally declared invalid after February 1934, but this date was extended to March so that they could be used in conjunction with the laying of the Richard Wagner Memorial foundation stone in Leipzig (see special postmark above). Again this date was extended to the final date of 30.9.34 so that the stamps could be used at the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth June-August. A slogan p/mk for this festival was used from10-7.34 - 23.8.34. By this time however these stamps were only available at the G.P.O. and Nothilfe Offices at Bayreuth and Munich.

Stamp booklets. Were issued 1st.November 1933,price 2 MK. consisting of two pages: 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8
6 6 6 6 6 X 12 12 12 12
The "X" label being a St.Andrew's Cross of three red lines. The sheets from which these pages were made up consisted of 4+6 upright followed by 4+6 inverted,and 8+12 upright followed by 8+12 inverted. Full list of combinations in Michel.
Postal stationery. An official postcard was issued at the same time as these stamps,having an imprinted 6 Pfg. stamp depicting the head of Wagner. The front of this card depicted the Festival Hall at Bayreuth with the inscription "Honour your national master".
General interest. Hitler was a most enthusiastic Wagnerian,and was a great friend of the Wagner family,after the death of Wagner's son Siegfried,he took an almost paternal interest in Wagner's four grandchildren. His favourite opera was "Die Meistersinger" which he could quote entirely from memory. It was rather ironic that Hitler's last visit to the opera was to see "Götterdämmerung" (Twilight of the Gods).

The themes of Wagner's operas fitted in with the Nazi creed of glorifying the ancient past splendour of Germany and its Teutonic gods,and the re-birth of an Aryan master race. Hitler himself said "Whoever wants to understand National Socialist Germany must know Wagner." It may be a coincidence that the high value of this stamp issue depicts "Parsifal", an opera whose theme is a strong renunciation of Christianity.

Richard Wagner. Born in Leipzig 1813,son of a minor police official. One of the worlds greatest opera composers,his themes,a romantic conception of old Germanic culture and Teutonic gods. He achieved a new type of musical expression in these operas by the complete union of music and drama,and his influence on later composers was immense.

He married Liszt's daughter,Cosima,but gave his affection to his mistress,Mathilde Wesendock. A great friend of Ludwig II of Bavaria who in 1864 founded a theatre for him at Bayreuth. He hated Jews as a disintegrating element and attacked them in his writings. A feverant admirer of Schoppenhauer which branded all his works with a pessimistic outlook. As a person he was distasteful, a monster of conceit. The kindest thing that could be said for him is that the miracle of work he did gave him no time to be a man. He died in 1883.

1933.29th.November. 10th.Anniversary of Foundation of "Deutsche Nothilfe".

This is a new printing of the four stamps first issued 25th.February 1924 for the Nothilfe charity,now overprinted,and presented in miniature sheet form,size 210 x 148mm. Design by Prof.E.Böhm after a group of paintings at the "Wartburg" (Eisenach) by Moritz von Schwindt,called the "Rosenwunder" (The Wonder of the Roses). Perf.14¼x14½. Typographed on hand made paper. The watermark of the original issue was mesh,but for this sheet, the stamps are w/mk swastikas but the sheet margins are plain except for inscription watermark "10 Jahre Deutsche Nothilfe" above the stamps and "1923-1933" below the stamps. These stamps are overprinted in black "1923 - 1933". Originally made valid until 30th.June but later extended to 31st. December 1934.

5+15 Pfg. green.	St.Elisabeth	feeding the hungry.
10+30 Pfg. red.	" "	giving drink to the thirsty.
20+60 Pfg. blue.	" "	clothing the naked.
50+150 Pfg. brown.	" "	tending the sick.

Varieties. This sheet exists with inverted watermark.
General interest. These sheets appeared in conjunction with an exhibition, presumably connected with the Nothilfe charity. They were actually printed at this exhibition on four handpresses, one press for each colour, on hand made paper which naturally varies in thickness. These presses coped with the daily demand for these sheets. The whole "printed" sheet which the presses produced were 45 x 65cms. and comprised eight of these miniature sheets,

These sheets were not on sale at Post Office counters. Apart from the exhibition, they could only be obtained through written application to the "collector's counters" at Berlin and Munich G.P.O's and the head Nothilfe Office.

The face value of these stamps is 85 Pfg., the surcharge 2.55 Mk (300%) plus 10 Pfg. production cost, which gave a selling price of 3.50 Mk and you could add another 50 Pfg. for postage costs. No orders from abroad were solicited. Number printed 64,000 originally a quarter of this number was allocated to the G.P.O. which were not all sold and the remainder was sold to two Berlin stamp dealers. Single values postally used on covers are connoisseur's items now.

St. Elisabeth of Hungary & Thuringia.

Born at Pressburg in Hungary, 1207. Daughter of Andrew II, King of Hungary (1205-1235). At four years of age she was taken to live at the court of Hermann I of Thuringia in anticipation of her marriage to Hermann's son. In 1221 she married Ludwig IV, Landgrave and Regent of Meissen and the Ostmark. When Ludwig was absent, Elisabeth ruled in his stead, and during the floods, famine and plague of 1226 she distributed alms on a lavish scale and built a hospital. Popular legend tells of how when her husband suprised her carrying bread to the poor, he found only roses when she let her apron down. Ludwig died in 1227, and Elisabeth entered the Franciscan order, serving in the hospital at Marburg where she died 17th. November 1231.

Canonised 25th. May 1235 by Pope Gregory IX. Her tomb at Marburg became a place of pilgrimage.

1934. 22nd. January. Air stamps.
Design of the Pfg. values ny Hans Bastanier of Berlin-Wilmersdorf, painter and artist. The "swastika sun" symbolises Germany's awakening. From a propaganda point of view, it depicts a powerful German

eagle covering a world illuminated by the rays of a swastika sun (certainly very prophetic). This is the swastika's first pictorial appearance on German stamps. The two Mark values were designed at the Government Printing Works, and as these would be used mainly for oversea mail, the designs are more conservative.
All values exist in both horizontal and vertical gum ribbing.
The Pfg. values perf. 14x14¼ and the Mark values perf. 13¾x13¼.
Typographed printing. Watermark swastikas. Valid until 31.12.39.

5 Pfg.	emerald.	10 Pfg.	scarlet.
15 Pfg.	ultramarine.	25 Pfg.	bistre.
40 Pfg.	magenta.	50 Pfg.	blue green.
80 Pfg.	yellow.	100 Pfg.	black.

2 MK. black & green. Otto Lilienthal.
3 MK. blue & black. Count Zeppelin.

Varieties. The 5 Pfg. value exists with bottom margin imperforated.
The 20 Pfg. has a small "tail" or "wing" at the base of the figure "2".
The 25 Pfg. exists with the inscription "Deutsche Luftpost".
Both the 25 Pfg. and 15 Pfg. are known set off printing on reverse.
Special postmarks. There was no special p/mk for this issue, but there are several slogan p/mks which were used with this issue.

"Airmail to Rio, etc. 3-4 days."

"Use the Airmail"

General interest. Up to seventeen reprints of some of these values were executed.
Begining with this issue a new system of margin "accounting" on the stamp sheets was adopted. Previously the margin figures counted

from top to bottom and now they count from bottom to top ensuring a more foolproof system for postoffice personnel to count their stamp remainders. As this new style was brought in after these stamps were issued, one can find sheets or side strips with:
(a) No counters in the margins at all.
(b) Counters reading from top to bottom.
(c) Counters reading from bottom to top.

Otto Lilienthal.

Born at Anklam in Prussian Pomerania, 23rd. May 1948. Son of a farmer. Went to the Provincial Trade School in Potsdam, and was already experimenting with model aeroplanes in 1861. In October 1867 went to the Technical Academy in Berlin. Later worked for the engineering firm of Hoppe. In 1867 built a coal drilling machine. Married in 1878 and had one daughter. In 1889 he published his classic work on the flight of birds as a foundation to flying, and in 1894 a book on gliders. He commenced his glider experiments near Berlin using a fixed wing monoplane. On 9th. August 1896 he tried to fly a new model glider with flapping wing tips, by launching it from the Rhinower Hills near Stöllen. The wind dropped suddenly and he crashed from a height of 50 feet breaking his back. He died in a Berlin clinic 10th. August 1896. He was known as the father of scientific gliding.

Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin.

Born at Konstanz in Baden, 9th. July 1838. Younger son of a court official. He was educated in Baden for a military career. Volunteered to fight in the Federal Army during the American Civil War and whilst over in America he made his first ascent in a balloon. He returned to Germany to serve in the Austro-Prussian War 1866 and on 7th. August 1869, married; he had one daughter. He also fought in the Franco-Prussian War 1870 and retired from the army with rank of general in 1891.

In 1892 collaborated with engineer, Theodor Kober in an attempt to build a serviceable airship; receiving military co-operation. In 1898 founded a limited company. With the help of such friends as L. Dürr, A. Colsman and H. Eckner, by 1900 they had built an airship which stayed in the air twenty minutes before crashing. His last airship "Zeppelin IV" crashed 5th. August 1908. Count Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg near Berlin, 8th. March 1917. His name was carried on by his friend Eckner who named the famous "Graf Zeppelin" airship after the father of modern airships.

1934.30th.June. German Coloniser's Jubilee.
The designs for these stamps were taken from old photographs of German colonisers supplied by the "Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft" (German Colonial Society).
These stamps were issued in commemoration of the "Memorial Festival of the Lost Colonies", which coincided with the 50th.anniversary of the first hoisting of the German flag in the colonies in 1884.
Perf.13½x13¾. Typographical printing on surfaced paper.
Watermark - swastika. Valid until 31.12.35.

3 Pfg.	chocolate and purple brown.	Franz A.E.Lüderitz.
6 Pfg.	chocolate and blue green.	Dr.Gustav Nachtigal.
12 Pfg.	chocolate and carmine.	Karl Peters.
25 Pfg.	chocolate and blue.	Hermann von Wissmann.

Varieties. The 12 Pfg. exists with either left or right hand margin imperforate. This occured by the sheets being carelessly placed in the perforating machine. Only one printing despite large demand.
General interest. These stamps were actually the first propaganda for the German "Lebensraum" (living space). These German colonies had been acquired by legitimate peaceful means, a great deal of money had been put in them for development, and it was not until 1914 that they had started showing any profit or returns. The Treaty of Versailles after World War I. took them away from Germany as part of the repatriation scheme. So Hitler had grounds to convince the German people that they had good rights for the return of their former colonies. Hitler himself had other ideas; a speech of 18.10.41 states "For a colonial policy to have sense, one must first dominate Europe. In any case the only colony I would like to have back would be the Cameroons - nothing else." Hitler's colony was Europe!

Franz Adolf Eduard Lüderitz. Born at Bremen, 16th.July 1834. His father was the founder of a firm of tobacco importers. He entered

the family business and took control of it 1878. He had always wished to encourage German commercial expansion in Africa, so he went to Lagos and founded a small bank there 1881. In 1883 he purchased the territory called Angra Pequenha from the Nama Chief. Re-named "Lüderitzland", this territory came under German sovereignty 24th.April 1884. Two years later whilst trying to find a navigatable passage through the mouth of the Orange River, Lüderitz was drowned 20th.October 1886.

Gustav Nachtigal. Born at Eichstedt near Stendal, 23rd.February 1834. Son of a Lutheran pastor. He became a military surgeon for some years in Cologne, but in 1863 he moved to Tunis for health reasons. In 1869, Wilhelm I. commissioned Nachtigal to lead an expedition to make diplomatic presentation to King Omar of Bornu, which he did. He carried on his travels from there, arriving back finally at Khartoum in 1874. He wrote a famous book describing these travels. The reputation he had built up gained him the position of Consul General of Tripoli. In 1884, Bismarck commissioned him to travel the West Coast of Africa with the object of getting Togo and the Cameroons under German sovereignty. After this was accomplished, Nachtigal embarked 11th.April 1885 on the German cruiser "Moewe" to return to Germany. He became ill and died on board 20th.April 1885 whilst the ship was off the Cape Palmas.

Karl Peters. Born at Neuhaus, 27th.September 1856. Son of a Lutheran clergyman. Studied philosophy and finally went to London to study the problems of colonisation. On his return to Berlin, he founded the German Society for Colonisation, and this society commissioned him to travel to East Africa 1884 in order to purchase the territories of Useguha, Uguru and Ukami for the society. In 1888 he led an unofficial expedition inland to relieve Emir Pasha. In 1891 he was appointed Commissioner of East Africa. His harsh treatment of the natives led to an investigation and he was recalled to Germany in 1892. In 1896 he went to London and the following year was deprived of his commission for misuse of official power. In 1899 he explored the Zambezi and returned in 1901 to write a book on his adventures. In 1905, he again visited the Zambezi-Sabi districts and the following year was made a High Commissioner once more. However he did not return to Africa, and he died at Bad Harzburg, 10th.September 1918.

Herman von Wissmann. Born at Frankfurt/Oder, 4th.September 1853. Son of a Prussian army officer. After being educated in a military academy, he became a lieutenant in 1874. In 1880 he joined the German African Company and travelled to Loanda in West Africa with Paul

Pogge. He returned to Europe 1883 and was commissioned by King Leopold of Belgium to explore the Congo. In 1888, Bismarck promoted him to captain and made him a Commissioner, and instructed him to suppress the Arab revolts in German East Africa. After accomplishing this task he returned to Germany where he was promoted to Major and knighted. In Zanzibar 1891, he founded a station at Maschi, and in 1893 he visited India. Ruturning to Germany he got married, and from August 1895 to June 1896 he acted as Govenor of German East Africa. Upon his return to Berlin he became President of the Geographical Society, but soon after retired into private life and spent his time big game hunting in South Africa. He died at Weissenbach in Styria on 15th. June 1905.

1934. 26th. August. Saar Plebiscite.
The 6 Pfg. design by Karl Schulpig and the 12 Pfg. design by Werner Brand, members of the German Society of Graphicers. These designs were selected by the Propaganda Ministry.
Perf. 14x14½. Typographical rotary printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works, Berlin. Watermank - swastikas.
Valid until 31st. December 1935.
6 Pfg. dark green. Hands holding piece of Saar "felsen"(rock).
12 Pfg. carmine. Reich eagle in front of rising swastika sun.

Saar-
Abstimmung
13. Januar 1935

Special postmark. There was no special p/mk for this issue but there was a slogan p/mk "Saar/Plebiscite/13th. January 1935". This was used from 22.9.34 to 13.1.35 in sixty five different German towns.

General interest. The design of the 6 Pfg. value is always refered to as "hands holding a piece of coal", symbolic of the Saar coalfields. However in the official "Amtsblatt"(Official Gazette) it states that the hands are holding a piece of Saar "felsen"(rock or earth).

These stamps were issued to publicise the forthcoming Saar plebiscite which was to be held on 13th. January 1935 in the

Saar, to determine whether the people of that region wished to (a) return to Germany, (b) belong to France (c) remain status quo under the present League of Nations administration.

Actually this issue was first used in conjunction with the organised rallies of the Nazi Party which demanded the return of Saarland to Germany. These rallies were held in Coblenz and Cologne, and these stamps were available at the postoffices of these two towns from the 26th.August 1934. They became available to the remainder of Germany on and after the 28th.August 1934. They were then "officially" limited to ten days supply - but actually it can now be assumed that millions were issued.

The symbolic designs of these stamps leave little to the imagination as to who Hitler thought the Saar belonged. These stamps were the first propaganda to discredit the Treaty of Versailles.

1934.29th.August. 6th.Nuremberg Party Rally.
Design by Mjölnir-Schweitzer. Perf.14x14½. Photogravure printing on surfaced paper at the State Printing Works, Berlin. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.35.

6 Pfg. dark green. The restored Nuremberg Castle.
12 Pfg. dark carmine. As above.

Varieties. One sheet of the 12 Pfg. value was sold at Hamburg P.O. imperforate. The 6 Pfg. value can be found with the horizontal perforation either to high or to low.

Special postmark. Was used from 29th.August to 10th. September 1934 at Nuremberg. "Reich Party Day of the N.S.D.A.P." There is also a slogan p/mk to advertise the rally (see illustration right). Henceforth Nuremberg was to be known as the "City of the Reichs Parteitag" and these words were incorporated in the city postmark.

Note: There is also a slogan p/mk for the 1933 Parteitag with the same wording as the 1934 one, dated 30 Aug.-3 Sept.

Postal stationery. An official postcard was issued at the same time as the stamps, having an imprinted stamp of identical design to the

adhesive 6 Pfg,but in sepia. The front of the card depicts a steel helmeted S.S. trooper holding a swastika banner.

General interest. This issue was to have been placed on sale officially as from 1st.September 1934,but Leipzig and a few other towns mistakenly sold them on the 29th.August. First Day covers are scarce,and one wonders what happened to the offending post-masters.

This rally was held from 5th. - 10th.September 1934.

N.S.D.A.P. (National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei) - National Socialist German Workers Party,abreviated to Nazi. This is the first time this title has been used philatelically, so a brief history of this name would not be out of place.

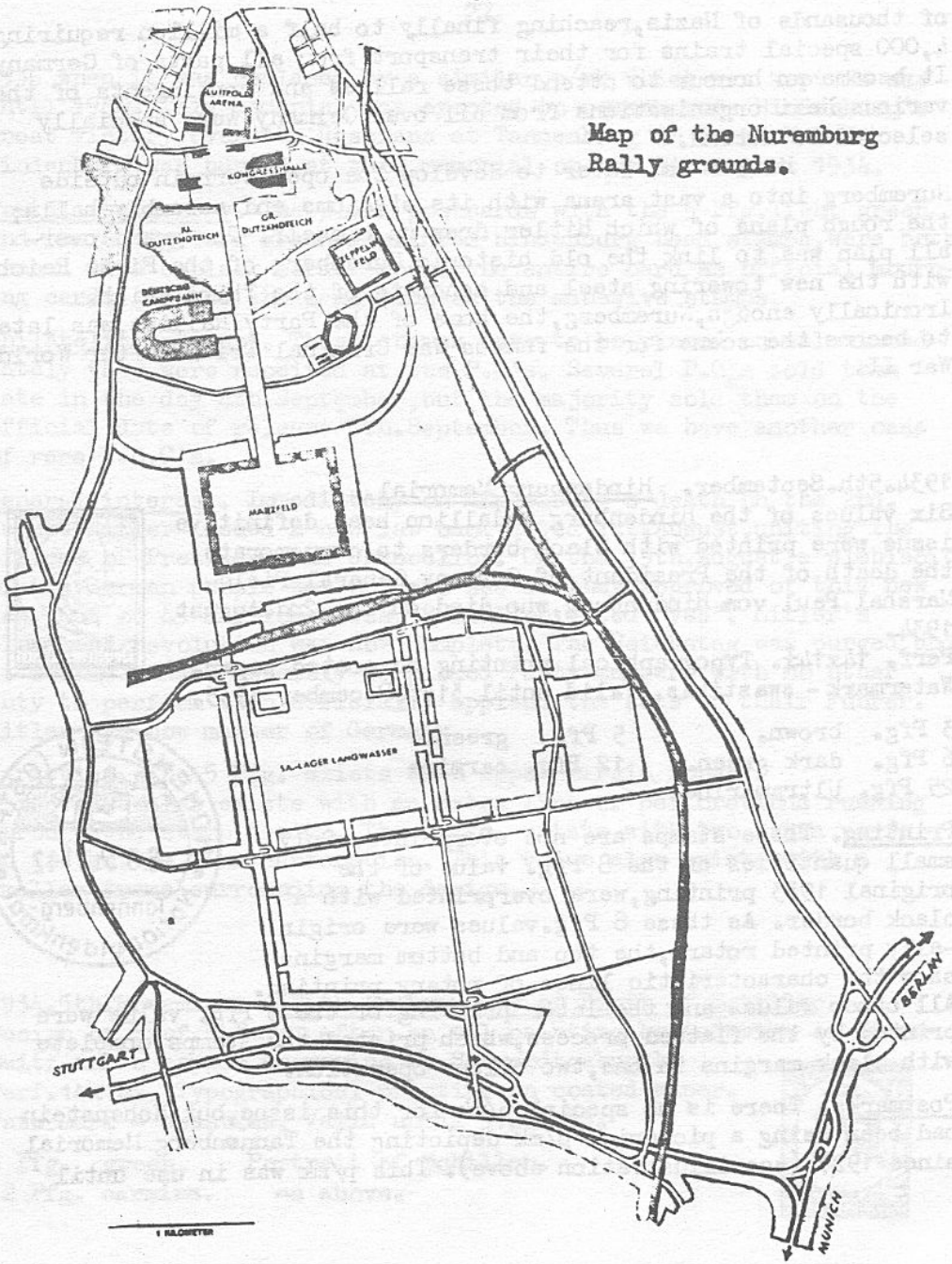
This party originated at Munich on the 7th.March 1918 with forty members headed by Anton Drexler, a locksmith. Hitler attended a meeting in the Sterneckerbrau beer cellar on the 12th. September 1919. A week later he joined this party and became its seventh committee member.

There was also an Austrian National Socialist group operating at the same period,and they were the first to use the N.S.D.A.P. title in May 1918 and later to adopt the swastika as their symbol. The Munich group adopted both this title and the swastika symbol in August 1920.

Part Rallies. These vast meetings were a colossal exercise in mass suggestion,giving the follower a feeling of belonging to a vast movement whose success was certain by reason of its size,power and passionate strength of purpose.

The first Party Rally was held July 1926 at Weimar in Thuringia,as at that time Hitler had just been released from Landsberg Prison and was forbidden to make public speeches in any other state except Thuringia. There were 5,000 Nazis present at this rally. The following year,the ban on Hitler's public speaking had been lifted so the second Party Rally was held at Nuremberg in August 1927;30,000 were present at this one,and henceforth all rallies were held at Nuremberg.

A firm circle of original Party members resided in Nuremberg and it had historical significance as it was the location of the crown jewels. Here then was the scene of the annual Parteitag with its marching thousands of uniformed figures,forests of flags, vast torchlight parades. Eventually these rallies attracted hundreds



Map of the Nuramburg Rally grounds.

of thousands of Nazis, reaching finally to half a million requiring 4,000 special trains for their transport from all parts of Germany. It became an honour to attend these rallies and contingents of the various Nazi organisations from all over Germany were specially selected to attend.

Hitler was later to develop the open terrain outside Nuremberg into a vast arena with its stadiums and assembly halls; the rough plans of which Hitler drew up himself. The grand overall plan was to link the old historic Nuremberg of the First Reich with the new towering steel and concrete of the Third Reich. Ironically enough, Nuremberg, the home of the Party Rallies, was later to become the scene for the famous War Criminal Trials after World War II.

1934. 5th. September. Hindenburg Memorial.

Six values of the Hindenburg medallion head definitive issue were printed with black borders to commemorate the death of the President of Germany, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, who died on the 2nd. August 1934.
Perf. 14x14½. Typographical printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st. December 1935.

3 Pfg. brown. 5 Pfg. green.
6 Pfg. dark green. 12 Pfg. carmine
25 Pfg. Ultramarine.

Printing. These stamps are not overprints. Only small quantities of the 8 Pfg. value of the original 1933 printing, were overprinted with a black border. As these 8 Pfg. values were origin-ally printed rotary, the top and bottom margins show the characteristic lines of rotary printing. All other values and the later printing of the 8 Pfg. value were printed by the flatbed process, which printed the stamps complete with black margins in one, two-colour operation.

Postmarks. There is no special p/mk for this issue, but Hohenstein had been using a pictorial p/mk depicting the Tannenberg Memorial since 1927 (see illustration above). This p/mk was in use until

1936 when it was replaced by a similar p/mk which was kept in use until 1940. This memorial was erected to commemorate Hindenburg's great victory over the Russians at Tannenberg in World War I. Hindenburg was buried at this memorial on the 7th.August 1934.

Postal stationery. The plain postcards with the 5 Pfg.light green and the 6 Pfg.dark green imprinted Hindenburg head stamps,were both issued with a black border round the entire card as official mourning cards. Issued the same time as the adhesive stamps.

Philatelic interest. These stamps were to be placed on sale immediately they were received at the P.O's. Several P.O's sold them late in the day 4th.September,but the majority sold them on the official date of release 5th.September. Thus we have another case of rare F.D.C's.

General interest. Immediately on Hindenburg's death,on the 2nd. August,Hitler issued a new law back dated 1st.August,uniting the offices of President and Chancellor. On the 19th.August,a plebiscite of the German people was held to see if they approved of this new law. Out of 45 million votes,38 million voted "yes". Hitler's bloodless revolution was now complete. The Reichstag was purged,and it became a Nazi assembly of picked Party members with no other duty to perform than officially applaud the acts of their Führer. Hitler was now master of Germany.

Varieties. The 5 Pfg. exists with upper margin imperf. This value also exists with an extra line of perforations running through the stamp design. The 8 Pfg. exists with two extra perfs on the bottom line perforation. This value also exists with a smaller frame surrounding the design.

1934.5th.November. 175th.Anniversary of Birth of Schiller.
Design by Prof.K.Bauer after an oil painting by Ludovika of Simonowitz and a copper engraving by Schwerdtgeburth.
Perf.14x14½. Typographical printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastkas. Valid until 31.12.35.

6 Pfg. green. Portrait of Schiller.
12 Pfg. carmine. As above.

Postmarks. There is no special p/mk for this issue. Marbach, where Schiller was born, used a p/mk illustrated right "Schiller National Museum. Schiller's House of Birth." from 1924 to 1936, when it was replaced with a pictorial p/mk depicting the Schiller Museum.

General interest. Hitler did not care much for poetry, but in literature he favoured Schiller among the classics. He often said it was a pity that Schiller did not write about German heroes instead of wasting his time writing about foreigners.

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller.

Born at Marbach, 10th. Nov. 1759. Son of an army surgeon. Entered the military school near Ludwigsburg 1773 where he first studied law and later transferred to medicine. He qualified in 1780 and was appointed as a regimental medical officer. However, his literary talent was already apparent as he had already had a drama "The Robbers" (1781) produced at Mannheim. He was reprimanded by his C.O. the Duke of Wuerttemberg for publishing material other than that of a medical nature. From 1782 onwards he devoted his life to literature. At Weimar in 1778, the Landgraf of Hesse-Darmstadt, bestowed on him the title of "Rat". In 1789 Goethe obtained the post Professor of Philosophy for him at Jena University. Here he started writing philosophical works. In 1790 he married and was also created "Hofrat", and in 1802 he was allowed to use "von" before his name. After 1796 he wrote poetry and in the later period of his life reverted back to drama. He died at Weimar, 9th. May 1805 whilst working on his unfinished tragedy "Demetrius".

1934. 5th. November. Charity Issue. (Workers)
Designs by Prof. Ferdinand Spiegel.
Perf. 13x13¾. Recess printing at the State Printing Works, Berlin.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 30th. June 1935.

3+2 Pfg.	Brown.	Clerk.
4+2 Pfg.	Grey.	Blacksmith.
5+2 Pfg.	Light green.	Bricklayer.
6+4 Pfg.	Dark green.	Miner.
8+4 Pfg.	Brown orange.	Architect.
12+3 Pfg.	Brown red.	Farmer.
20+10 Pfg.	Dark greenish blue.	Scientist.
25+15 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	Sculptor.
40+35 Pfg.	Purple.	Judge.

Varieties. The 8 Pfg. exists with shoulder of architect damaged (from the booklet printing only). The 25 Pfg. exists with the top right hand corner of the frame damaged.
Most values are known to exist with one side only imperf.
Note: The ink of the 40 Pfg. value disolves in water.

Postmarks. There is no special p/mk for this issue, but there are various slogan postmarks advertising this charity similar in design to those used for the 1933 Charity issue.

Stamp booklets. Each booklet consists of two pages, and sold for 2 MK.

4 4 4 4 4	8	8	8	8	8
6 6 6 6 6	A15	12	12	12	12

The "A15" was a slogan label "Kauft/auch/Wohl/fahrts/post/Karten." (Buy also the charity cards).
The full sheets from which these booklets were made up from, were sold as from 20th. November 1934 at 20 MK. for the two sheets.

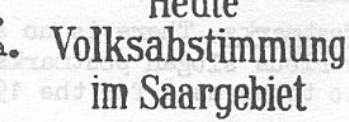
As usual,the first five vertical rows of stamps are in the normal upright position,and the remaining five rows inverted. Full list of se-tenant and tete-beche combinations can be found in Michel.

Postal stationery. An official postcard was issued the same date as the stamp issue. It has a 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp,depicting the head of a SA.trooper with an eagle and swastika background,in dark green. Like the adhesive issue,this stamp was designed by Prof. Spiegel.

Philatelic interest. The surtax on these stamps were for the "Deutsche Nothilfe" charity organisation.

All P.O's were instructed to cancel this issue "clean", and for the first time,charity stamps were on sale at all post offices even the Postal Agencies. They could also be bought at the "Deutsche Nothilfe" offices. After February 1935,the P.O's ceased to sell these stamps,but they were still available at the "collector's counters" of the Berlin and Munich G.P.O's and the Nothilfe offices right up to the date of their validity,30th.June 1935,after which all the remaining stocks were destroyed.

1935.16th.January. Restoration of the Saar to Germany. Design by Fräulein Emmy Glintzer. This is the only issue in the Third Reich period,designed by a woman. It depicts a very feminine "Germania" (very different from the amazonian "Germania" of the old Imperial days!) welcoming back her daughter - the Saarland. Inscription "Saar kehrt heim"(The Saar comes home.)
Perf.14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Valid until 31st.December 1936. W/mk - swastika.



3 Pfg.	dark brown.	6 Pfg.	dark green.
12 Pfg.	lake.	25 Pfg.	blue.

Varieties.There are no constant varieties,but owing to imperfect printing,impurities in the ink and paper;flaws exist such as the mother with closed eyes,and incorrect wording such as "Keich - Haar - Hiem - Zeim - Haim". There is a difference in paper thickness of

the 6 Pfg. and 12 Pfg. values. White gum was used on all values, but the 3 Pfg.value also exists with yellow gum.

Postmarks. A special postmark was used in Saarbrücken "Saar Plebiscite today". This postmark was only used for the one hour that the postoffice was open as the plebiscite day was a Sunday,13th. January 1935. This p/mk will be found only on the specially overprinted stamps of the Saar for this plebiscite.
German stamps almost immediately superseded the Saar stamps,and the slogan p/mk that Saarbrücken used from 1935 to 1936 will be found only on German stamps. It depicts the first bars of the song - "The Saar is German". The signature tune of radio "Saarland".

Philatelic interest. The certainty with which Germany regarded the results of the Saar plebiscite is strikingly demonstrated by these stamps which were printed and distributed long before the result was known. The result was known on the 14th.January and some German P.O's sold these stamps on the 15th.January,although the official day of issue was the 16th.January. No official announcement regarding these stamps was made until the actual date of issue,which probably accounts for the confusion regarding the first day of sale. Naturally F.D.C's are scarce.
There were at least two printings of these stamps. The earlier printing being lighter shaded,whilst the later printing has deeper colours.

General interest. The voting was held under the administration of an international force commanded by a British officer,as the Saar was then a mandate of the League of Nations. Only residents of the Saar who had resided there a specified time were allowed to vote,thus giving no chance for either Germany or France to infiltrate floating voters. The voting went thus:

477,000 voted return to Germany.
46,000 voted status quo.
2,000 voted return to France.

So the Saarlanders in a perfectly honestly constituted vote;with their eyes fully opened as to what was happening in Germany,went over whole-heartedly to Hitler.

1935.15th.March. War Heroes Memorial Day.
Design by Mjölnir Schweitzer. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on surfaced paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.36.

6 Pfg. dark green. Soldier of World War I.
12 Pfg. brown lake. As above.

Varieties. Both values exist with both horizontal and vertical gum ribbing. No known constant varieties, but these stamps can be found in both light and dark shades.

Philatelic interest. This issue, known as the "steel helmet" stamps, was available at all P.O's on the official day of issue. They were sold out within a few days.

General interest. This annual day of remembrance for the fallen of World War I, was previously known as "War Memorial Day" and commemorated on the 13th. November of each year. Hitler changed its title to War Heroes Memorial Day, to be commemorated on March 16th. The original date of commemoration was re-instated after the collapse of the Third Reich.

The reason for this change of date, was because on the 16th. March 1935, Hitler terminated the military restrictions imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, and decreed a law for general conscription, although Germany had been secretly re-arming long before this date. Britain and France raised only a formal objection to this move.

So, the 16th. March 1935, ostensibly a ceremonial day to honour Germany's war dead, turned into a day of Jubliant celebration of the death of the Treaty of Versailles and the re-birth of the German Armed Forces.

It may be noted that although stamps were issued to commemorate this memorial day with its dual celebration of the death of Versailles - the memorial day itself was henceforth no longer commemorated with special stamps until 1942.

1935.26th.April. First Apprentices Vocational Contest.
Design by Karl Diebitsch, depicting the "Victor's Crown" of laurel leaves, against a background of the Hitler Youth flag. This flag has a red background with a white

centre stripe,with a centre swastika in a white square - the only Nazi flag where the swastika has a square background.
Perf.14. Photogravure printing on surfaced paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st.December 1936.

6 Pfg. dark green.
12 Pfg. scarlet.

Varieties. The 12 Pfg. value exists with horizontal ribbed gum as well as the normal vertical ribbing. The 6 Pfg. also exists with "plain" gum.

Philatelic interest. A few of these stamps were sold on the 21st. April 1935 at a post office in Maria Laach. So there is an official and unofficial F.D.C. Although one million sets were issued,compar-ed with other commemorative issues,this can be considered limited. These stamps were sold out by early June.

General interest. These vocational contests became annual institut-ions and were supervised by the "Party". Although the majority of the contestants were apprentices,these contests were open to both male and female citizens past shool leaving age,indeed many people sixty years of age and more participated and won prizes. This con-test was held on the 1st.May(May Day of Day of Work).

Each trade had its own particular awards for different age groups,and the contestants were examined in both practical and theo-retical examinations. The maximum points awarded were: 100 for prac-tical test, 100 for theoretical test,and 200 for political knowledge. As can be seen by this allocation of points,even an outstanding trad-esman could loose,as the essential thing was to be well versed in Party politics. These contests started off at town level,then county level,then regional level,then to the national finals where the ultimate victors received their awards.

Hitler's outlook on youth and apprentices was summed up in a speech he made 20th.May 1942.
"The youth of today,in ten or twenty years time will be the person-ification of the National Socialist idea. They will have no other conception in the world and they will be products of an education which will make them men,well disciplined and sure of themselves. We see how already the apprentices guilds have changed. The apprentices of the past were recipricants of buffets. Today only six months after enrolement he can do the equivalent of a mans work for the greater glory of the Reich.

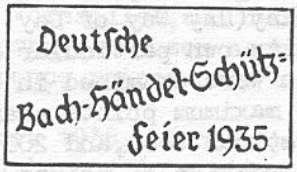
1935.21st.June. Musicians Anniversaries.
Schütz - Bach - Händel Festival.

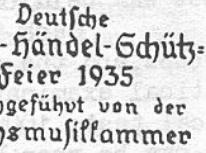
Designs by Prof.Ferdinand Spiegel. Perf 14. Recess printing by the State Printing Works,Berlin. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st.December 1936.

6 Pfg.	dark green.	Heinrich Schütz.
12 Pfg.	dark carmine.	Johann Sebastian Bach.
25 Pfg.	dark blue.	Georg Friedrich Händel.

Varieties. The 25 Pfg. exists with the date "1585" instead of "1685" but be wary of this variety as it can be easily forged by overpaint -ing the "6" into a "5".

Postmarks.





There is no special p/mk for this issue,but there were three slogan p/mks advertising the festival. The first one depicting Bach was used in Leipzig itself where the festival was held from the 16th.-24th.June 1935,and the other two were used each in 16 different towns or cities previous to the festival.

Philatelic interest. This issue was available on the 21st.June at Leipzig in conjunction with the festival,also at the "collectors counters" of the Berlin W.30 G.P.O. only. On the 23rd.June,they were also made available at the "Ostropa" Philatelic Exhibition at Königsberg,and from the 24th.June they became available at all German postoffices.

General interest. This festival which was held at Leipzig 16th.-24th.

June 1935, was to commemorate the anniversaries of three musicians: 350th. Anniv. of birth of Schütz, 250th. Anniv. of birth of Bach and also the 250th. Anniv. of birth of Händel.

Heinrich Schütz.

Born at Köstrich near Gera, 4th. October 1585. Son of a wealthy innkeeper. As a boy he was a gifted soprano and 20th. April 1599 he entered the court chapel choir of the Landgraf of Hesse. In 1608 he entered Marburg University to study law, but left the university to study music under Giovanni Gabrieli in Venice. In 1612 he went to Kassel as an organist. In 1617 the Elector of Saxony made him Master of Music of the court chapel at Dresden, a position he held for the remainder of his life. He married in 1619, had two daughters. His early compositions date from this period. He laid the foundations of German Church music which paved the way for Bach. His most famous composition being the "Matthäuspassion". He also composed the first German opera which had its premiere on the occassion of the marriage of the Landgraf of Hesse at Torgau. Schütz died at Dresden, 6th. November 1672.

Johann Sebastian Bach.

Born at Eisenach, 21st. March 1685. Son of a court musician. At the age of nine he became an orphan and was looked after by an older brother. At the age of fifteen he left this mean household and walked to Luneberg where he completed his studies. In 1707 he became an organist in Mülhausen and began composing his church cantatas. From 1717 to 1723 he was Court Musician at Cöthen and here he produced his main instrumental works including the famous "Brandenburg Concerto". In 1723 he became Director of Church Music in the Thomasschule in Leipzig and began composing his major compositions.

He married twice with seven children by his first wife and thirteen by his second; only nine of these outlived him. He became totally blind in the last three years of his life but still continued composing music. His most famous works were his "Passion Music" and his "Preludes and Fugues". Of the 210 Cantatas he composed, two thirds of them are still played. He was an organist of outstanding ability and is looked upon as the "Father of German Church Music". He died of apoplexy in Leipzig, 28th. July 1750.

Georg Frederick Händel.

Born at Halle/Saale, 23rd. February 1685. Son of a barber-surgeon. He displayed great musical talent at a very early age, but his father did everything to hinder this talent as

he wished his son to become a lawyer. He became organist at Halle Cathedral in 1702;studying law at the same time at Halle University. At Hamburg,8th.January 1705,his first opera "Almira" was performed with great success. The following year he went to Italy where he wrote two operas,two oratorios and much choral music. He returned in 1709 to become Master of Court Music to the Elector of Hannover. In 1702 he went to London and in 1712 began to compose for Queen Anne. His absence without leave caused an awkward situation when the Elector of Hannover became George I. However,Händel was pardoned and given a yearly salary. From 1720 he composed a string of operas. He was naturalised in 1726 and afterwards produced a long series of oratorios including "The Messiah". He became blind in 1752 and died in London 14th.April 1759.

1935.23rd.June. "Ostropa" International Philatelic Exhibition. Designs by Prof.Franz Marten of Königsberg. Perf 14. Recess printing. Watermark on each stamp is a single John's Cross. The top margin of the sheet is w/mk "OSTROPA" and the bottom margin "1935".
Miniature sheet 148 x 105mm.
Valid until 31st.December 1936.

3 Pfg. brown. Allenstein Castle, background map of East Prussia.
6 Pfg. deep blue green. Tannenberg Memorial,background Reich eagle.
12 Pfg. deep scarlet. Königsberg Castle,background Shield of East Prussia.
25 Pfg. blue. Heilsberg Castle,background oak leaf.

Varieties. There are three imperforate sheets in existence. A stamp dealer,August W.Drahn of Cologne found these three sheets in his stock which he had sent to the G.P.O. for the special cancellation.

Special postamrsk. There are three special p/mks:
(a) Special p/mk for the exhibition depicting a Teutonic Knight.
(b) Special Ship Post cancellation of the Grosses Moosbruck service.
(c) Special Ship Post cancellation of the Cranz-Rossitten Line.

This latter p/mk was also used to cancel special postcards which were carried on a Glider Flight in conjunction with the exhibit-ion. These cards also received a handstamp of the Rossitten Glider School who flew the glider.

There are also two slogan p/mks. One depicting a Teutonic Knight, and the other the Exhibition Hall. Both of these were used only at Konigsberg.

Philatelic interest. This exhibition was held from 23rd. June to 3rd. July 1935.

These sheets were issued on the 23rd. June 1935, the opening day of the exhibition at Königsberg. The price of the sheet was 1.70 MK. which included the price of admission. The sheet was only available at the exhibition postoffice, and even advance bookings of the sheet had to be collected there as none were sent through the post.

These sheets were printed on a hand press, hence the margins of the sheet vary up to one millimetre. The printing was done by the State Printing Works, Berlin on handmade paper of slightly varying thickness. 162,700 sheets were printed.

The gum of these sheets contains sal-ammoniac which erodes the paper if allowed to absorb moisture, so it is essential to remove all gum from mint copies. All catalogue prices are quoted for ungummed copies as the gummed sheets are generally discoloured and brittle and therefore do not command the same price as the washed sheets.

Allenstein Castle. Founded in 1384 by the Abbey of Allenstein, and became the official residence of the Dean of the Abbey. One of the most famous residents was Nickolaus Copernicus the astrologer when

he held the position of Chief Adminstrator to the Abbey 1517-1524. The southern part of the castle was consecrated by Bishop Kramer in 1580 and is known as St.Anne's Chapel. During the 15th. and 16th. centuries,more rooms were added,and the mighty watch tower,square at the base and round at the top,was built in the late 16th.century.

Tannenberg National Memorial. This memorial was built after a design by W. and J.Krüger,and was consecrated in 1927 in commemoration of the Battle of Tannenberg (23rd.-31st.August 1914). In this battle,the Russian Narew Army under General Samsonow was almost annihilated by the German 8th.Army under General von Hindenburg. Hindenburg was buried here in 1934,but in 1945 before the advancing Russian troops,his remains were transferred to Marburg.

Königsberg Castle. This castle was built in 1257,adjoining the remains of another old castle. Up to 1525 the castle was the residence of the Marshal of the Teutonic Knights. After this it became the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg,and after that it became a Royal Residence. The last additional building was the northern part of the east wing in 1892.

Heilsberg Castle. Originally a "wood and earth" castle,founded in 1241 by Hermann von Altenburg leader of the Teutonic Knights. It later became the seat of the Bishops of Ermland. The present castle was built 1350-80. Bishop Johann von Meissen laid the foundation stone and Heinrich III Sorbom,completed it. When Ermland was conquered by Prussia,the last Bishop left in 1795. After that the castle remained uninhabited and was later almost completely demolished. It was rebuilt in 1861 and used as an orphanage and hospital.

1935.10th.July. 100th.Anniversary of the German Railway.
Designs by Karl Diebitsch of Munich. Perf.14. Recess printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st.December 1936.

6 Pfg.	green.	"Der Adler" (The Eagle).
12 Pfg.	brown lake.	Modern Express.
25 Pfg.	blue.	"The Flying Hamburger".
40 Pfg.	magenta.	Streamlined Express.

The "Adler" was the first locomotive used in Germany, on the Ludwig's Railway which ran between Nuremberg and Fürth. Its first journey was on the 7th.December 1835. It pulled nine yellow coaches, and took 15 minutes to cover its journey of 3.7 miles. It stayed in use until 1857. This locomotive was built by George Stephenson (his 118 th. engine), at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The driver was an Englishman, William Wilson who was sent over with the engine and remained as an employee of the German Railway. This locomotive is also depicted on the W.German issue of 7th.Dec.1960 for the 125th.Anniv.of German Railways. Two rather nice examples of publicising English engineering.
The express on the 12 Pfg. is of the "03" type.
"The Flying Hamburger" is a diesel train of the "VT 04" class and was one of the fastest trains of its time, doing 70m.p.h. on the Hamburg-Munich route.
The 40 Pfg. brings the locomotive to its ultimate in modern design, a stream lined diesel of the "05.001" class.

Varieties. All values exist imperforate. They also exist imperforate on the bottom edge only.
The 6 Pfg. exists with a broken "E" of "Eisenbahn", thus reading "Cisenbahn".
The 25 Pfg. exists with a broken "N" thus reading "Eisenbahr".
The 25 Pfg. also exists with double printing, and re-entry on the inscription.
The 12 Pfg. exists misperforated, in which "Deutsches Reich" appears at the top instead of the bottom of the stamp.
The 12 Pfg. exists in two distinct shades, (a) brown carmine and (b) vermilion red.
The gum of these stamps contain a small amount of sal-ammoniac and should your stamps start to discolour, it is advisable to wash them.

Postmarks. There is no special postmark for this issue, but there is a special p/mk (illustrated) for the "German Railway Exhibition" held at Nuremberg to commemorate as the stamps do, the 100th. Anniversary of German Railways. This p/mk was in use from 14th.July-13th.October 1935.

General interest. Until the winter of 1936, the German railways operated under clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler passed a law cancelling these obligations and immediately instigated a special programme for their development as a means of creating employment, also as a future essential for war transport.

1935. 25th. July. World Jamboree of Hitler Youth.
Design by Karl Diebitsch of Munich. Perf. 14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.36.

6 Pfg. dark green.
15 Pfg. deep claret.

These stamps portray a "fanfare" trumpeter of the "Jungvolk". The trumpet's banner has the "rune" symbol of the Hitler Youth.

Varieties. Both values exist with vertical and horizontal ribbed gum.

Postmarks. This Jamboree was held at Offenburg from the 28th. July - 6th. August 1935. The special p/mk used at this camp is illustrated top left, it was struck in red and used for the duration of the camp. Other Hitler Youth camps were held at the same time and the p/mk uper right is one used at Kühlmühle camp. These H.J. camps were held at various places each year and a nice little collection of these special p/mks can be formed. The centre p/mk is for a camp held at Königsdorf in 1936.

Postal stationery. There is a "private" postcard issued by the H.J. depicting a H.J. flag bearer in full colour, with the inscription: "Building stone for the H.J. Fighting Fund." these were sold both at the H.J. camps and outside, for the H.J. funds.

General interest. Additional to the German Hitler Jugend, this jamboree was also attended by H.J. units from outside of Germany, also representatives from other Fascist Youth Movemnets in other countries.

Hitler Jugend. This movement had three age groups:

(a) The "Wölfling" or apprentice, aged between 5 and 9 years.

(b) The "Jungvolk" or "Pimpf" aged 9 to 14 years. These were the lowest rank in the Nazi Party. They had their own "fuhrers" with only the top administrative ranks filled by men.

(c) The actual Hitler Jugend" aged 14 to 18 years. Their "fuhrers" were all men.

Up to March 1939 the youth of Germany were encouraged to enlist voluntarily, and greater pressure was placed on none members after this date, until 26th. March 1943 when it became compulsory to enlist. These draftees were classed as "Staatsjugend" (State Youth) and were kept seperate from the Hitler Jugend proper.

The H.J. was the training ground for future Nazi leaders. Their training and indoctrination making these children into even greater fanatics than the old Brown Shirts. They literally dedicated their lives to Hitler. Baldur von Schirach was made their leader in 1936. In the last year of the war, Schirach stated that if anyone could hold Berlin, his H.J. could. The majority of his H.J. at that time were already fighting on various fronts, but the remaining few gave a spectacular account of themselves, holding their posts in Berlin to the last child - certainly living up to their motto "Treue bis in den Tod" (Faithful unto death). Schirach was in Vienna at the time and so survived his faithful H.J., to be subsequently tried at Nuremberg and given a prison sentence.

1935. 30th. August. 7th. Nuremberg Party Rally.
Design by Karl Diebitsch. Perf. 13½. Recess printing at State Printing Works, Berlin. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.36.

6 Pfg. dark green. Reichs Eagle above Nuremberg.
12 Pfg. brown lake. As above.

Varieties. Both values exist with inverted w/mks.
The 6 Pfg. exists with horizontal ribbed gum as well as the normal vertical ribbed gum.
The 12 Pfg. exists imperforate, and the 6 Pfg. with the bottom edge imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special postmark (top right) used for the duration of the rally at Nuremberg only, 10th.-16th. September 1935. There is also a slogan postmark advertising the rally (top left) used during the middle of the year.

General interest. It was Hitler's custom to make a speech at each of these rallies, giving an account of the achievements of the past, and directives for future policies. At this rally, Hitler proclaimed the law which deprived Jews of German citizenship - the begining of the end for this race in Germany.

1935. 4th. October. Charity issue. (Costumes)
Designs by Karl Diebitsch after photographs by H. Retzloff.
Perf. 14. Recess printing. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until the 31st. December 1936.

3+2 Pfg.	Dark brown.	Costume of the Ermland region of East Prussia, with the Marienburg in background.
4+3 Pfg.	Blue grey.	Costume of Rossenberg in Upper Silesia.
5+3 Pfg.	Green.	A vineyard worker of the Rhineland.
6+4 Pfg.	Dark green.	Costume of Lindhorst in Schaumburg-Lippe, Lower Saxony, with typical Lower Saxon farmhouse in the background.
8+4 Pfg.	Orange brown.	A woman of the village of Heinersbruck near Cottbus in the Lower Lausitz. This costume also typical of neighbouring Spreewald.
12+6 Pfg.	Scarlet.	Girl from Gutachtal in the Black Forest. We know the name of this girl - Anna Zwick - sorry no phone number!
15+10 Pfg.	Purple brown.	Woman of the Schwaln district of Hesse wearing a typical Marburg style of dress. It has a quaint black ballet like skirt.
25+15 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	The Miesbach style of costume worn in Upper Bavaria.
30+20 Pfg.	Olive brown.	Girl of the Isle of Föhr in Friesland, with the "shallow sea" which becomes land at low tide in background. The ornamentation on the girl's costume is composed of gold chain.
40+35 Pfg.	Purple.	The processional bridesmaid costume of Effeltrich in Upper Franconia. Her head dress is a gold crown decorated with flowers.

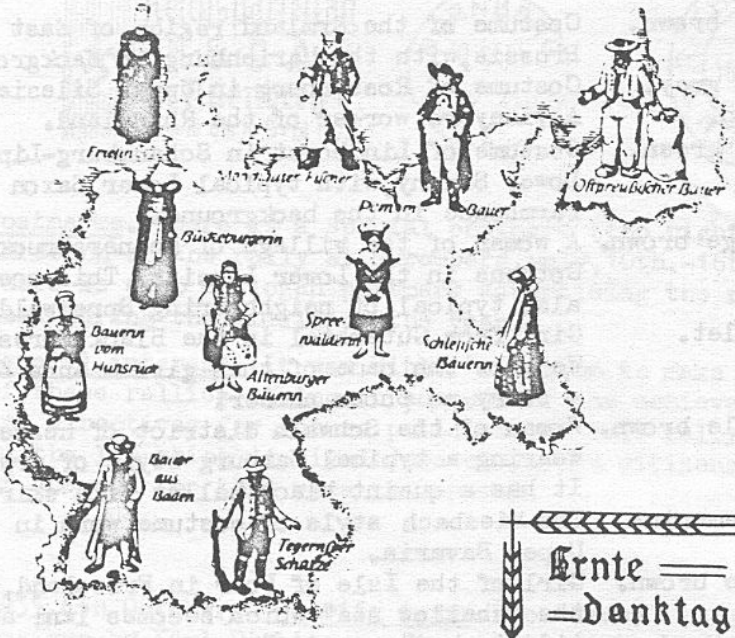
Varieties. There are a number of minor flaws, mainly in the inscriptions, but no constant varieties. Colours range from light to dark in all values. The 40 Pfg. value exists in two distinct colours: (a) lilac (b) purple.

Postmarks. There is no special p/mk for this issue, but there are several slogan p/mks similar to those used for previous charity issues.

Stamp booklets. Each booklet consists of two pages:

5 5 5 5 5	12 12 12 12 12
6 6 6 6 6	A7 3 3 3 3

The "A7" was a slogan label "Kauft/Wohlfahrts/postkarten" (Purchase the Welfare postcards.)
As, usual, the first five vertical rows of stamps are in the normal upright position, and the remaining five rows inverted, in the sheets from which the booklet pages are made up.



Postal stationery. Two official postcards were issued for the Winter Relief Fund. The first had an imprinted 6+4 Pfg.stamp identical to the adhesive issue in similar colour. This card was also issued in conjunction with the "Day of Thanks" or Harvest Festival which was held every year at Bückeberg near Hamlin. People from the various regions took part in the folk dancing in their regional costumes. There is a special p/mk for this "Day of Thanks" used for two days only,5th.-6th.October 1935 at Bückeberg.
The other card has a green 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp depicting the head of a B.D.M. girl or Hitler Maiden with Hitler Jugend flag. This stamp was designed by Karl Diebitsch also.

General interest. Surtax on these stamps for "Deutsche Nothilfe".
A little bit of propaganda has crept into this very pleasant set of stamps. The 4 Pfg. value depicts a costume of Silesia which at that time was only part German,as the Treaty of Versailles had given half of it to Poland. Similarly,the 5 Pfg. value depicts

a costume of the Rhineland which at that time was a demilitarised zone under the Allied Forces. Hitler was to march into this area on the 7th.March 1936. A movement which was a colossal bluff,as the German Forces had orders to immediately retreat back to Germany if faced with any French military force whatsoever. Unfortunately, the French Forces made no move at all,although they had the legal right to confront and reject any such invasion - this could well have been the end of Hitler as a power. Instead these two pleasant stamps turned out to be grim forerunners of Hitler's territorial asperations. It will be noted that these two propaganda stamps are low values and the most used in Germany.

1935.5th.November. 12th.Anniversary of the Hitler Putsch.
Design by H.Raebiger,depicting a S.A.Trooper holding the blood flag carried in the 1923 "putsch". The back -ground is the "Feldherrnhalle" (Marshal's Hall) in Munich.
Perf.13¾. Photogravure printing. Watermark - swastikas.
Valid until 31st.December 1936.

3 Pfg. Brown.
12 Pfg. Scarlet.

Varieties. The 3 Pfg. exists with both vertical and horizontal gum ribbing,the 12 Pfg. with vertical ribbing only.
The 12 Pfg. value exists imperforate.
The inking of these stamps was sometimes uneven,giving blurred prints.

The "Beer Hall Putsch".

On the 8th.November 1923,Von Kahr,the head of the Bavarian Government,held a large meeting at the Burgerbrau Cellar in Munich. There was trouble between the Bavarian and German Berlin Governments at that time,and Hitler thought this meeting was to declare an independant Bavaria,which he did not want,as he wished the Bavarian Government to side with the Nazi Party and march on Berlin (as did Mussolini on Rome) and so take over a united government. Hitler surrounded the Beer Cellar with S.A. and took charge of the meeting,telling the people that the National Revolution had begun,and that both the Bavarian and German Governments had been disposed of. His bluff succeeded,and the Bavarian Government leaders

who were in the hall,sided with him. Then the National Revolution did begin in the city of Munich. The Bavarian Government leaders meanwhile had repented,and had informed Berlin of the uprising. In Berlin,Crown Prince Rupert appealed to the army and police,and discipline was held. Meanwhile with the help of Field Marshal Ludendorff,Hitler marched on Munich at the head of his S.A. When they reached the Feldherrnhalle,they were confronted by the Bavarian police who opened fire. Ludendorff marched staunchly through the police lines without being molested. Hitler with a dislocated shoulder sustained through dropping to the ground to avoid the firing,was the first to break ranks and flee ignominously,leaving his followers to do as they wished. The "putsch" was over. Hitler was later tried and sentenced to five years imprisonment at Landsberg. He was released after one year,which he spent writing "Mein Kampf".

The first celebration of this event,was its 10th.Anniversary on the 9th.September 1933. In this celebration,the old "Freikorps" were ceremonially disbanded and their stained and tattered flags laid to rest in the Brown House,Munich. A memorial to the fallen of the "putsch" was errected in the Feldherrnhalle and a ceremony generally attended by Hitler himself was held every year to the war years. The sixteen Nazis who were killed during the "putsch" were acclaimed as national heroes and their coffins placed in a double memorial at either side of the Konigsplatz in Munich. During the Nazi era all citizens of Munich as they passed the spot where the putsch took place had to raise their hats in homage.

This was the first and last stamp to commemorate the "Beer Hall Putsch",probably because henceforth,Hitler wished to remain within a framework of legality,and did not wish to keep alive the illegal past.

1935.25th.November. IV.Olympic Winter Games.
Designs by Max Eschle of Munich. Perf.14. Recess printing.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 30th.June 1937.

6+4 Pfg.	Dark green.	Skater.
12+6 Pfg.	Carmine.	Skier.
25+15 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	Bob sledge.

Varieties. The 6 Pfg. value exists imperforate.
The 25 Pfg. value exists with inverted watermark.

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks for these Games, A pictorial one depicting a mountain, for general use, and a plain one for use at the Press Post Office.
There are two slogan p/mks, the first depicting a mountain was in use from 1933 to 1936 (nothing like being early!) and the other depicting a skier was in use from 1935 to 1936. The two special p/mks were in use from 17th. January - 16th. February 1936.

Postal stationery. There are two official postcards. One with a 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp depciting a German eagle above the five Olympic rings, with the left of the card depicting a mountain winterscape; the illustration and the stamp being in sepia. The other card is similar except the stamp value is 15+10 Pfg. and the colour is purple.

General interest. These Winter Games were held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 6th.-16th. February 1936. The surcharge on these stamps was supposedly for the Olympic Games, but was actually given to the Hitler Culture Fund, although money from this fund was allocated towards the building of the stadiums. Hitler himself opened these Games. A magnificent extension of the Munich autobahn to Garmisch was specially built and called "the olympic way", this was to allow direct traffic from Munich airport to Garmisch.

1936.6th.January. 10th.Anniversary of Lufthansa.
Design by Karl Diebitsch. Perf.14x13¾.
Phtogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.37.

40 Pfg. Blue. Heinkel HE.70.

The Heinkel HE.70 monoplane depcited on this stamp was one of the worlds latest and fastest commercial planes at that time. Capable of an average speed of 240 m.p.h. and chiefly employed on Lufthansa's Berlin-Seville stretch of their Europe- South American service.

Lufthansa Airlines. "Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft" was created 6th.January 1926 by the combination of German Aero-Lloyd and Junkers Airlines,both of whom depended substantially on government subsidies. Lufthansa was essentially a private firm despite initial government subsidies. Although that winter,they operated several non-schedule flights,the first scheduled flight was 6th.April 1926. They had a fleet of 120 planes by that time.

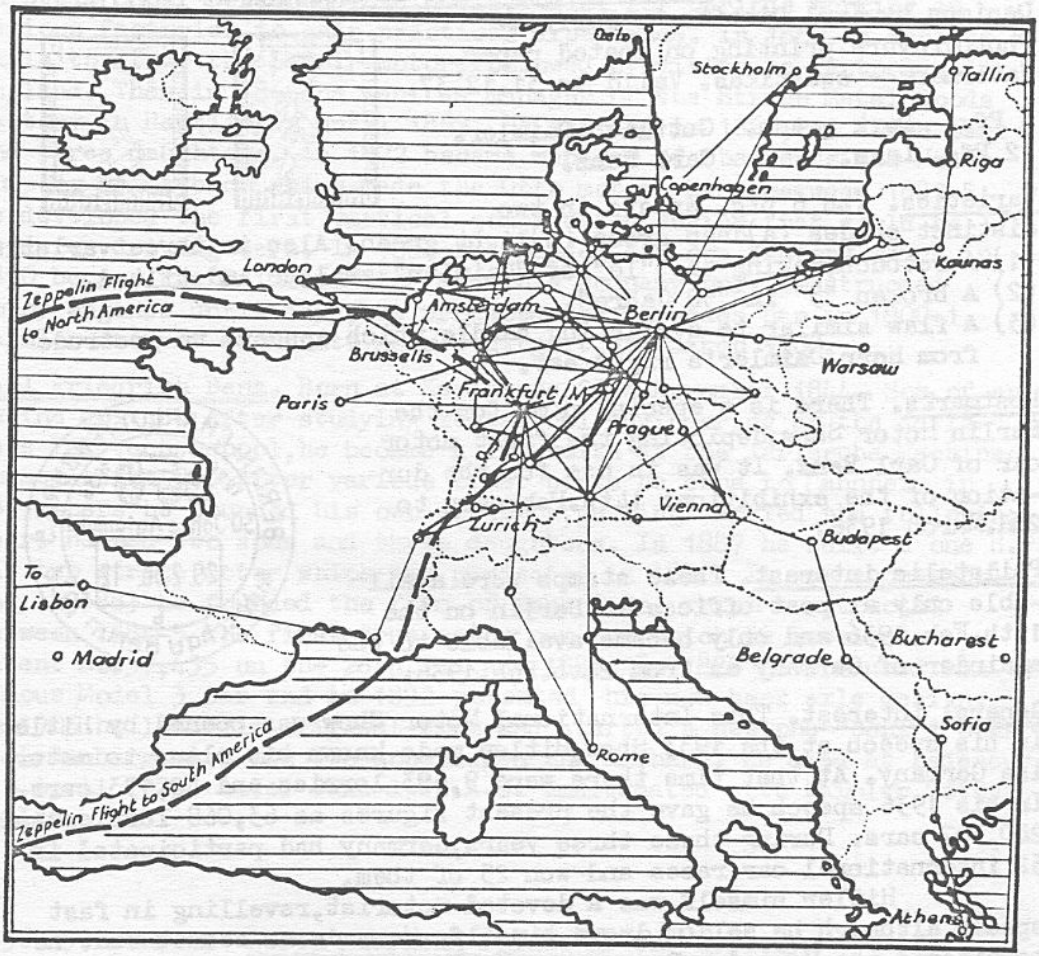
Lufthansa pioneered quite a number of initial long distance flights to all points of the globe. They were also responsible for the experimental catapult flights which incorporated both aircraft and ships for mail transport. The first of these flights was from the S.S."Bremen" on the 22nd.June 1929.

In the ten years of its existence,Lufthansa's planes had flown 645,000 miles and carried 886,000 passengers and 6,200 tons of air mail. Its South American mail service being the fastest in the world.

In September 1939,all services terminated because of World War II,except for the few services to neutral countries. The full facilities of Lufthansa were taken over by the Luftwaffe.

In April of 1945 on the cessation of World War II,the very few limited services still running,were completely suspended and Lufthansa was officially liquidated on 1st.January 1951.

A new company was formed in West Germany on the 6th. January 1954 and was called "Luftag" - however on the 6th.August 1954 its name was changed back to "Lufthansa" once more. The Eastern Zone of Germany also called their national airline Lufthansa and used the same Lufthansa flight bird symbol. However they discontinued using this name in the 1960's and modern West Germany's Lufthansa continues to be one of the world's leading airlines.



Lufthansa's Air Routes in 1936.

1936.15th.February. 50th.Anniversary of the motor car & International Motor Exhibition at Berlin.

Designs by Karl Diebitsch. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid to 31.12.37.

6 Pfg. Dark green. Gottlieb Daimler.
12 Pfg. Lake. Carl Benz.

Varieties. The 6 pfg. exists in two distinct shades (a)deep green (b)light green. Also in three varieties:
(1) A retouch,making the "le" of "Daimler" smaller and tilted.
(2) A broken "5" in "50 Jahre".
(3) A flaw similar to a starting handle,which appears to protrude from Herr Daimler's right ear.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk for the Berlin Motor Show,depicting the first motor car of Carl Benz. It was in use for the dur -ation of the exhibition: 14th.February to 2nd.March 1936.

Philatelic interest. These stamps were avail -able only at post offices in Berlin on the 15th.Feb.1936 and only became available to the remainder of Germany as from 24th.Feb.1936.

General interest. This International Motor Show was opened by Hitler. In his speech at the 1933 Show,Hitler made known his plans to motor-ise Germany. At that time there were 9,693 lorries and 42,193 cars. In his 1936 speech he gave the present figures as 63,068 lorries and 240,307 cars. During these three years,Germany had participated in 52 international car races and won 25 of them.

Hitler himself was a devoted motorist,revelling in fast speeds,although he seldom drove himself. He made no secret that he considered the Mercedes Benz to be the foremost German car,and did all he could to foster their prestige abroad. The fact that this firm allowed him to purchase his first car by easy instalments on his release from Landsberg Prison in 1924,may have affected his sentiment. Magnificent Mercedes cars were Hitler's standard gifts to Chiefs of States and Crowned Heads.

Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler. Born at Schorndorf, 17th.March 1834. Son of a master baker. In 1852 he entered Wurttemberg Technical College

to study under Ferdinand Steinbeis,whilst for periods working in various factories to gain practical experience. In 1860 he went to Paris to study the Lenoir motor,followed by visits to factories in England. Then in 1865 he went as manager of the Straub Metal Goods factory in Reutlingen until 1869. He married in 1867,had three sons and three daughters. In 1872 became manager of the Deutz Gas Motor Company at Maybach which made the Otto motor. Here,between 1882-5 he developed the first vertical compression engine that could be used for driving cars. In 1887 he founded his own factory which in 1890 became the Daimler Motor Co. This company only constructed motor engines until 1895,but produced the Mercedes car in 1900-1. Daimler died at Cannstatt near Stuttgart,6th.March 1900.

Carl Friedrich Benz. Born at Karlsruhe,25th.November 1844. Son of an engine driver. After studying mechanical engineering at the Karlsruhe Polytech School,he became a locksmith at the Karlsruhe Machine Construction Co. After various other posts he came to Mannheim in 1871 where he founded his own workshop,getting married the following year. He had two sons and three daughters. In 1887 he built a one H.P. gas two stroke motor which was perfected in 1880. It was successful and in 1883 he founded the firm of Benz & Co. which constructed between 1884-5 the first true motor car for which he received Patent No.37,435 on the 26th.January 1886. In 1888 he produced his famous Model 3 car and in 1892 patented his new back axle design. In 1903 he left his original firm and started a new one "Benz & Sons" at Ladenburg,with his two sons,Eugen and Richard. He died at Ladenburg 4th.April 1929. Later Benz & Co.A.G. amalgamated with Daimler Motor Co.Ltd.

1936.19th.March. North American Flight of the L.Z.129.
Design by Karl Diebitsch depicting the "Hindenburg" or L.Z.129 over the Atlantic Ocean. Perf.14½.
Recess printing. Watermark - swastikas.
Valid until 31st.December 1937.

50 Pfg. Blue. L.Z.129 over Atlantic.
75 Pfg. Green. As above.

Varieties. Both values exist with inverted watermarks.

Postmarks. The red oval cachet (upper left) was applied to mail carried on the "Proving Flight",23rd.March 1936.
The postmark (upper centre) was the "on board" p/mk for the first North American Flight,6th.-14th.May 1936. The red cachet (upper right) was applied to all mail carried on this flight.

Philatelic interest. This stamp design is a peep into the future, as the "Hindenburg" had not even done her "Proving Flight" at the time these stamps were issued let alone fly the Atlantic.

Although specially issued for the franking of zeppelin mail,these stamps were also valid for normal postage.

The gum contains sal-ammoniac which browns and corodes the paper when exposed to dampness so the gum should be removed. All catalogue prices are for washed mint stamps.

The "Hindenburg" L.Z.129. It was originally intended to call this zeppelin the "Hitler" - but Hitler himself refused permission for his name to be used,because of his superstitious belief that the possible loss of an airship bearing his name,could be interpreted as an evil omen.

The "Hindenburg" - length 804 ft.,volume 7,000,000 cub.ft. max.dia. 135 ft. designed to carry 75 passengers or two tons of freight at 125/135 Km.p.h. with a flight radius of 14,000 Km. completed early March 1936.

Elections were being held at the time in Germany to condole Hitler's march into the Rhineland. Against her designer, Eckner's wishes,she was pressed into an early first flight together with the "Graf Zeppelin",on a three day election propaganda flight throughout Germany,dropping leaflets.

Her last flight was on the 8th.May 1937,her first Atlantic trip of that year. Whilst landing at Lakehurst,U.S.A. she burst into flames and was completely destroyed.

1936.4th.May. 250th.Anniversary of the death of Guericke.
Design by R.Klein. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.37.

6 Pfg. Green. Otto von Guericke.

Varieties. There are two constant varieties: "1680" instead of "1686". Extra lock of hair on left of head.

Otto von Guericke. Born at Magdeburg,20th.November 1602. Son of the Mayor of Magdeburg. Studied philosophy at Leipzig,law at Jena and finally mathematics,mechanics,etc. at Leydon University. He was made Mayor of Magdeburg in 1646. In 1650 he invented the air pump. He was the first to demonstrate the power of the vacuum in a spectacular experiment performed in 1654 before the Reichstag of Magdeburg. The two halves of a large metal sphere were held together whilst the air was drawn out,a team of horses was attached to either half of the sphere and set in motion in opposite directions in an endevour to pull the halves apart. Naturally they did not succeed,and the onlookers were mystified to see the globe fall apart under its own weight the moment the air was allowed inside.

He invented the manometer in 1661 and in 1663 he devised the earliest form of electric machine. He published a volume of his scientific findings in 1681 and returned to Hamburg where he died on the 11th.May 1686.

1936.8th.May. Olympic Games.
Designs by E.Eschle. Perf.14x13½. Recess printing.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 30th.June 1937.

3+2 Pfg.	Brown.	Gymnast on high bar.
4+3 Pfg.	Slate blue.	High diver.
6+4 Pfg.	Green.	Footballer.
8+4 Pfg.	Vermilion.	Javelin thrower.
12+6 Pfg.	Carmine.	Olympic Torch relay runner.
15+10 Pfg.	Claret.	Fencing.
25+15 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	Rowing.
40+35 Pfg.	Bright violet.	Horse trials.

Postmarks. There is a slogan p/mk depicting the Brandenburg Gate, illustrated upper centre.
There are fourteen different special p/mks, all of identical design, depicting the Olympic Bell (illustrations upper right and left), but with different inscriptions of the places where they were used:

Berlin Olympia Stadion - Olympic Stadium.
Berlin Olympia Stadion(Presse) - Olympic Stadium Press Building.
Berlin Int.Kanulager Muggelsee - Olympic Canoe Camp, Muggelsee.
Berlin Olympia Pressehauptquartier - Olympic Press Headquarters.
Berlin Olympia Schwimmstadion - Olympic Swimming Stadium.
Berlin Olympia Reiterplatz. - Olympic Riding Ring.

Berlin K.d.F Stadt. - Strength through Joy Town.
Berlin Olympisches Dorf - Olympic Village.
Berlin Grunau Regattabahn - Yachting Camp.
Berlin Deutschlandhalle - Berlin's Germany Hall.
Berlin Int.Sportstudenten Lager - International Sports Student's Camp.
Berlin Olympialager Heerstrasse - Olympic Camp, Army Street.
Berlin Ausstellung Deutschland - Germany Exhibition.
Berlin Fahrbares Postamt - Travelling P.O.

There were also meter marks (illustrated above, bottom centre). These were in use at: Olympic Village, Yachting Camp, Olympic Stadium, Olympic Village, Heerstrasse, Olympic Press Headquarters and the Canoe Camp. These meter marks were in use from 27th.May - 18th. August 1936. The special p/mks were in use from 23rd.July-17th.Aug. The "Germany Exhibition" held at "Germany Hall" in Berlin actually had no connection with the Olympic Games, it was merely a propaganda exhibition held 18th.July - 16th.August to impress foreign visitors to the Games with the achievements of the Nazis during their three years in power. There is a slogan postmark to advertise this exhibition.

Olympic Water Sports. Were held at Kiel, 4th. - 14th.August. There are two special p/mks, one for use at Kiel P.O's and the other for use in the special Press Postoffice at Kiel. They depict a yacht and the Marine Memorial at Laboe, and were in use from 1st.-15th.August 1936. There is also a slogan p/mk advertising these sports. (Illustrated below.

Zeppelin Flight. The "Hindenburg" did a special Olympic Games Flight from Frankfurt/Main to Berlin on the opening day of the Games, 1st.Aug. 1936. Mail received the magenta cachet illustrated right. The receiving postmark was Berlin-Central Airport.

Stamp booklets. Consist of two panes:

The sheets from which these panes were taken consist of ten rows in all, giving a total of ten panes to the sheet. As usual, one half of the sheet having the stamps inverted. Full list of tete beche and se-tenant combinations in Michel.
These booklets were issued 15th. June 1936 and sold for 2 MK.
There were two types of covers:
(a) Only the front cover with printing - in German.
(b) Front cover as above but with additional diagonal 8 mm. line printed in red from bottom left hand corner to top right.
These booklets were for foreign visitors and had on the insides of both front and back covers, the postal tariffs in four languages.

Postal stationery. There were two official postcards. One with a 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp depicting the Olympic Bell, with the left of card depicting the main stadium; the illustration and stamp being in sepia. The other card is similar except stamp value is 15+10 Pfg. and the colour is purple. There were also two special cards for the Water Sports at Kiel, same details as above only the illustration to left of card is of a yacht and the Marine Memorial at Laboe.

Philatelic interest. The surtax on these stamps was supposed to be for the Olympic Games but actually was given to Hitler's Culture Fund which donated towards the building of the stadiums.
These stamps were sold by all German P.O's and also through various sports organisations. The Halle/Saale P.O. sold a few of these stamps by mistake on the 5th. May 1936. After the date of validity all remaining stocks were destroyed.

General interest. Preparations for the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin, August 1st.-16th. 1936, were planned with typical German thoroughness. The main stadium took 2,200 men, 2¼ years to build at a cost of 77 million Marks, but brought in a return of half a milliard Marks. Smaller stadiums, swimming pools, special roads, underground stations; no expense was spared to do things on a magnificent scale. Unfortunately not all in the name of sport, they were to afford the Nazis an opportunity to impress the world with their achievements, and a German victory from Hitler's point of view would be more a

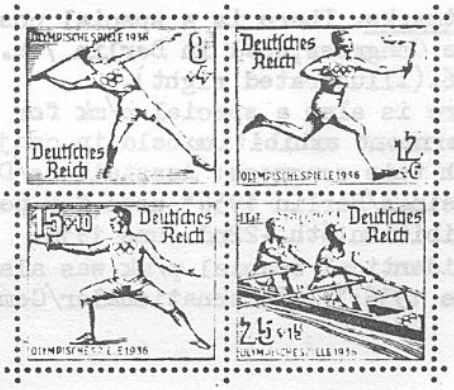
moral and political one than merely a sporting one. As he said later, 12th.April 1942 "None of the people concerned with the planning of the Games seem to have taken into consideration the fact that they afforded us a unique opportunity to amass foreign credits,and at the same time a splendid chance of advancing our prestige abroad.

These Games were,it is universally agreed,the most unfortunate ever held;being marred by various diplomatic protests of the greatest virulence. Hitler himself behaved childishly,refusing to present awards to coloured or Jewish athletes,and these Games were dominated by the great coloured athlete,Jesse Owen. Even the German athletes were under severe political pressure to prove that they were the "master race". The lady's high jump was won by a German "lady" who has since proved to be a man.

Thirty two nations competed in these Games and Germany was the victor. The following medals were won by Germany,U.S.A. and G.B. (Russia at that time was not a great athletic nation):

Germany	1st.	33 gold	26 silver	30 bronze
U.S.A.	2nd.	24 gold	20 silver	12 bronze
G.B.	10th.	4 gold	7 silver	3 bronze.

1st.August 1936. Olympic Games Miniature Sheets.
Two miniature sheets were issued comprising the complete set of stamps.
Sheet 5. 3+2 Pfg. 4+3 Pfg. 6+4 pfg. 40+35 Pfg.
Sheet 6. 8+4 pfg. 12+6 Pfg. 15+10 Pfg. 25+15 Pfg.
(These sheet numbers are Michel Nos. and are the fifth and sixth miniature sheets as issued by Germany.)
These sheets measure 147 x 104 mm. and were recess printed on hand made paper which varied in thickness.



The stamps themselves are watermarked - swastikas,and the top border of the sheet "XI Olympische Spiele" whilst the bottom border was watermarked "Berlin 1936".
These sheets were available only at the special Olympic Games P.O's and also at an "Olympic Games" Garden Show at Dresden. They were sold at the face value of the stamps from 1st.August - 16th.August 1936. They were valid until 30th.June 1937.
These sheets can be regarded purely as souvenier sheets and as a source of obtaining money,as their issue was superfluos.

Varieties. Both sheets exist imperforate.
Sheet 5 exists with inverted watermark.

1936.3rd.June. 6th.International Local Government Congress.
Design by R.Klein. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.37.

3 Pfg. Deep brown.
5 Pfg. Green.
12 Pfg. Lake.
25 Pfg. Deep blue.

The design of this issue is a symbolic one;the mother(local government) looking after her children(the town's people) safe within the castle like structure of local government administration.

Varieties. The 3 Pfg. with "IM" instead of "VI".
The 25 Pfg. with "Interhat"instead of "Internat".
The 25 Pfg. with crack in left tower.
The 25 Pfg. with hole in centre tower.

Postmarks. There is a special postmark for this Congress,used in Berlin 7th.-11th.June 1936.(Illustrated right).
There is also a special p/mk for an Local Government exhibition held in conjunction with this congress:"Ausstellung/Die/Deutsche Gemeinde/Berlin 1936" used for period of the exhibition:6th.-22nd.June 1936.

An identical special p/mk was also used in Munich from 8th.-13th. June 1936:"VI.Internationaler/Gemeindekongress/Munich-Berlin/1936."

General interest. This Congress, which thirty-five nations attended, was held jointly at Berlin and Munich. The exhibition "Life and Organisation of Local Government" held in Berlin, was run in direct conjunction with the Congress.

1936. 22nd. June. 3rd. "Brown Ribbon" Horse Race.
Design by Richard Klein. Perf. 14.
Recess printing on handmade paper. The stamp is watermarked - swastikas, the top border of the sheet watermarked "München-Riem" and the bottom border "1936".
Size of sheet 147 x 105mm. Valid until 30.6.37.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. Three race horses.

Varieties. This sheet exists imperforate, and also with inverted watermark. As the paper was handmade, the thickness of the paper varies considerably. Two varieties of paper were used: (a) white, (b) greyish tinted paper.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used at Munich-Riem for one day only 26th. July 1936, the day of the "Brown Ribbon" race. There is also a slogan p/mk "Visit the Festival Week of the "Brown Ribbon" Munich 15th-29th. July 1936.

Philatelic interest. These sheets were sold for 1.50 RM. at the Munich-Riem racecourse and selected postoffices. The 1.08 RM. surtax was to provide a 100,000 RM. prize for the "Brown Ribbon" race, but part of it was allocated to Hitler's Culture Fund.
It may be noted, that while Germany helped to pioneer the use of miniature sheets, they were also commonly used for postage and covers are fairly common - unlike the present day trend of strictly philatelic souvenir sheets mostly not even with gum.

General interest. The "Brown Ribbon" race was for three and four year old horses, over a distance of 1½ miles. This race was initiated

in 1933 the first year of the Third Reich as a kind of Nazi Derby - the title "Brown Ribbon" coming from the colour of the Party uniform.

The race this year was won by the favourite, an unbeaten German mare called "Nereide" and was ridden by E.Grabsch. A French horse was second and another German horse third.

1936.30th.June. International Recreational Congress, Hamburg.
Design by S.Samar. Perforation 14.
Photgravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.37.

6 Pfg. Green.
15 Pfg. Lake.

The stamp design is symbolic, depicting a worker standing by a symbolic figure of peace holding a dove which represents pursuit of beauty through cultural recreation.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used in Hamburg 23rd.-30th.July 1936 the duration of the Congress.
There is also a slogan p/mk "World Congress of Leisure and Recreation.23-30 July".

Postal stationery. There is a souvenier postcard issued by the organisers of the Congress depicting a worker stripped to the waist raising his arms to the sun.

"Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy).
As this organisation controlled all recreational activities in Germany, a brief explanation of it may be of interest.

Germany itself could not provide the necessities, let alone luxuries for her population. At that time there was nearly full employment, mostly in armaments, so surplus purchasing power constituted a permanent threat to price structure and stability of the currency. This then was the reason for the creation and enormous build up of the K.d.F. sponsored and run by the government. Instead of offering material goods to the people which could not be obtained without

foreign exchange. The K.d.F. persuaded people to purchase intangibles such as,travel,entertainment,art,physical culture,etc.,at prices they could easily afford. There was a stress on athletic pursuits as they served the double purpose of keeping people fit for future soldiering.

Dr.Ley,head of the "Arbeitsfront" (Labour Front) which controlled the entire labour force of Germany;created the K.d.F. The Arbeitsfront controlled the working hours of the individual and the K.d.F. controlled his none working hours.

Cheap sea cruises were one of the main services of the K.d.F. Two 250,000 ton ships were specially built,one named the "Dr. Ley" in honour of the K.d.F. organiser;and ten others were chartered. These cruises were extremely cheap,and to popularise them,Hitler himself twice took a North Sea cruise sharing the normal life of the passengers. This service was however easily adaptable to future war needs,as these ships were easily converted into troop carriers. Their first use in this capacity was carrying the "Condor Legion" in civilian garb as tourists to Spain,and bringing them back after the Spanish Civil War,in uniform.

The K.d.F. sea side resorts on the Isle of Rügen could be used to concentrate vast numbers of visitors who within hours could don uniforms and be transported for invasion duties without causing too much attention. Similarly,the large K.d.F. holiday camps of the Rhineland could, when required, concentrate up to 100,000 men for troop movements.

1936.3rd.September. 8th.Nuremberg Party Rally.
The designer of this stamp is not known,and it may possibly have been designed by the State Printing Works.
Perf.14. Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark-swastikas. Valid until 31st.December 1937.

6 Pfg. Green. Hands saluting swastika.
12 Pfg. Scarlet. As above.

Postmarks. There is a special postmark used at Nuremberg from 8th.-14th.September 1936.
Identical in format to the one used the previous year.

There is a slogan p/mk (upper left) "Nuremberg /The city of the/National/Party Rally". This was used until 1937 when it was replaced by a similar slogan (upper centre) where the two coat-of-arms have reversed positions.

Marchpost. A selection of Party members from all organisations of the Saxony District, marched from Dresden to the Nuremberg Rally. This "march" was accompanied by its own special T.P.O. which cancelled the mail with the special p/mk illustrated upper right. This p/mk was used for the duration of the "march" 3rd.-8th.Sept. and then used for the duration of the Rally 8th.-14th.Sept. As this T.P.O. served as this March Company's postoffice at Nuremberg.

General interest. This Olympic Year Rally was held on a vast scale never before equalled. In his speech, Hitler announced his second "Four Year Plan" which sumarised economic preparations for war.

The swastika. A digest of the official Nazi Party interpretation of this symbol is as follows: "The figure seven was the ancient sign for luck and prosperity. In runic numerals the seven has a short bar across the bottom, thus two sevens superimposed give the swastika, a two fold symbol of luck. The word "swastika" is of Indian origin, meaning "luck and prosperity". A stone swastika was the first thing Hitler saw after the bandages had been removed from his eyes whilst being treated for war wounds at Pasewalk hospital in 1918. Hitler decided to adopt this symbol as his vow to avenge the insult the 1918 armistice had brought on Germany. The Führer had no use for lucky charms so he reversed the crosses and produced the true swastika, the eternal symbol of power and destruction. It was later turned aslant to symbolise the inexorable progress of a wheel."

The above facts were warped to fit in with Nazi idealogy. The origin of the swastika goes so far back that it cannot be traced. It is certain that India used it as the sign of Sivia very early on, and the name is from the Sankrist, meaning "fire cradle" or "catherine wheel" and is associated with the rays of the sun and fire. The right handed swastika is the good principle, whilst the left handed "sauvastika" was the bad or unlucky principle.

The Nazi salute. Hitler's version of the adoption of this salute was given in a speech made 3rd.January 1942:
"I made the salute of the Party,long after the Duce had adopted it. I'd read the description of the "Diet of Worms" in the course of which Luther was greeted by the German salute to show him he was not being confronted with arms,but with peaceful intentions. In the middle ages serfs humbly doffed their hats whilst noblemen gave the German salute. It was in the Ratskeller at Bremen in 1921,I first saw this style of salute,a survival of the ancient custom "see I have no weapons in my hand". I introduced the salute into the Party at our first rally at Weimar. The S.S. at once gave it a soldierly style." Rather ironic that a sign of peace should become the salute of the Nazis!

1936.21st.September. Winter Charity Issue.
Designs by G.Fritz. Perf.14. Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 30th.June 1937.

3+2 Pfg.	Bistre brown.	Autobahn near Munich.
4+3 Pfg.	Black.	Air Ministry, Berlin.
5+3 Pfg.	Emerald green.	Memorial, Nuremberg.
6+4 Pfg.	Deep green.	Autobahn bridge over River Saale.
8+4 Pfg.	Red brown.	Deutschland Hall, Berlin.
12+6 Pfg.	Lake.	Alpine Road near Mauthäusl.
15+10 Pfg.	Purple brown.	Party House, Munich.
25+15 Pfg.	Grey blue.	Autobahn bridge over River Mangfall.
40+35 Pfg.	Bright purple.	House of German Art, Munich.

Varieties. The 25 Pfg. with both vertical and horizontal ribbed gum. 3 Pfg. exists imperforate.

Postmarks. Various slogan p/mks used in conjunction with this issue. Two of them are illustrated to the right.

"Give towards Winter Aid".

"Buy charity postage stamps for the W.H.W."

Stamp booklets. Consist of two panes:

5 5 5 5 5 — 12 12 12 12 12

6 6 6 6 6 — A11 3 3 3 3

A11 is a slogan label "Werde/Mitglied/N.S.Volks/Wohlfahrt." (Become a member of the National Socialist Folks Solidarity Association.) These booklets were issued 2nd. November 1936 and sold for 2 MK. The composition of the sheets from which the booklet panes are taken are the same as for those of the Olympic Games booklets. For full listing of tete beche and se-tenant combinations see Michel.

Postal Stationery. There is one official postcard both for the Winter Relief Fund and also commemorating the "Completion of 1,000 Kilometres of Autobahn". With an imprinted stamp depicting a spade, value 6+4 Pfg. design by Erich Stahl. The left of the card is a photo of Hitler lifting the first spade to start the Autobahns 23.9.33, the card was issued 23.9.36. Stamp and photo in sepia. This card ties in well with the Autobahn theme of the stamps.

3+2 Pfg. Autobahn near Munich. This was the first autobahn construct -ed in Germany between Munich and Reichenhall to the Austrian frontier. Hitler can be seen turning the first spade of this autobahn in the card mentioned in the postal stationery. Over 2,000 Kilometres of autobahns were completed before war stopped the project.
The autobahns played a major part in the fantastic recovery of the German economy. In 1933 there were seven million unemployed, and within five years there was full employment. Any class of unemployed could be used for road building and as their wages were not much higher than unemployment relief they did not strain the economy. With a view for future military needs, these autobahns led to the Austrian, Czech, Polish and Belgium frontiers and were calculated to serve a modern mechanised army. They were constructed with an abnormal depth of concrete, for as Hitler said "They will be able to withstand bombing and straffing later".
4+3 Pfg. Air Ministry, Berlin. An enormous building, 275 yards long built 1934-6 from the plans of Ernst Sagebiel. Situated at the corner of Otto-Grotewohlstrasse (formerly Wilhelmstrasse) and Leipzigerstrasse. Now in the DDR and used as the House of Ministries.
5+3 Pfg. Luitpoldhain Heroes Memorial, Nuremberg. Errected in remembrance for the fallen of World War I.
6+4 Pfg. Autobahn bridge over the River Saale. Actually two bridges side by side, one for each direction of traffic. Situated between Hirschberg near Rudolphstein and Lehesten (now in the DDR.) Opened September 1936, 300 metres long, 32 metres high, 24 metres wide, blown up by German military engineers in April 1945 in face of the advancing Americans. After many years of argument West Germany will pay the $5\frac{1}{2}$ million Mk. costs of repairs and East Germany will do the repair work, otherwise the DDR would not allow the bridge to be repaired.
Deutschlandhalle, Berlin. Built 1935-6, at that time one of the largest halls in Europe. 160 metres long, 120 metres wide, 25 metres high, accomodating 20,000 people. Suitable for political demonstrations, show jumping, indoor athletics, etc. It was built in time for the 1936 Olympic Games, when a special "Germany Exhibition" was held inside to impress the foreign visitors. It was destroyed in World War II and rebuilt 1956-7.
12+6 Pfg. The "Alpine Road" near Mauthäusl.
15+10 Pfg. Munich Party House or the "Brown House", situated 45, Brennerstrasse. Originally a private mansion built in 1830, but partly rebuilt in 1930-31 and made into the headquarters of the

"Brown Shirts" or Nazi Party.
25+15 Pfg. Autobahn bridge over the River Mangfall. This is part of the Munich-Reichenhall autobahn, the same road as depicted on the 3+2 Pfg value.
40+35 Pfg. House of German Art, Munich. Situated at No.1 Prinzregentenstrasse. The foundation stone was laid 1935, and it was officially opened by Hitler, 16th. July 1937. It was built mainly from money from Hitler's Culture Fund. It now possesses one of the largest collections of paintings in Europe. It completely escaped war damage.

General interest. Previous charity issues gave their surtax to "Nothilfe" charity. This is the first series for the "Winterhilfe" (Winter Relief) charity, and henceforth all charity issues would be for this fund.
The "Nothilfe" primarily rendered help with regard to national disasters, such as floods, fires, etc., and although it gave limited help to the victims of such disasters with food, clothing, etc., its main obligation was clearing and repairing the damage caused. The "Winterhilfe" had for a motto "No one shall go hungry and cold" which more or less explains their function of personal help. Anyone could apply for aid, and according to their needs - food, fuel, clothing, etc. was given and even small amounts of money. Contributions were voluntary, but there were so may different methods of contributing, that it was literally compulsory to contribute.
During 1933-4 some 350 million Marks were contributed, 1934-5 it rose to 360 million Marks, 1935-6 to 371 million, 1936-7 to 408 million, and so it increased every year. Proportionally, the aid given diminished. In 1933-4, 25% of the population requested aid, 1934-5 - 21%, 1935-6 - 19%, 1936-7 - 16%. So unfortunately during the war years, the majority of these funds were appropriated for purchasing armaments and other war requirements, far removerd from the original cause of charity.

1937. 10th. January. Day of the Stamp.
No special stamp was issued to commemorate this event, but a rather unique advertising label was produced.
The "Ka-Be" stamp album printers purchased 3,000 sheets of the 3 Pfg. Hindenburg head definitive stamp. Every other stamp of the sheet

was coated with a solid white base over which was printed two labels (a) "Day of the Stamp. 10.1.1937" and (b)"Ka-Be Stamp Albums second to none. The top half of each sheet was over-printed with label (a) and the bottom half of the sheet with label (b).
The Post Office was more than displeased at this action,but the present laws regarding advertising and postage stamps,covered only blank spaces in booklets and sheet margins. Legislation was rushed through to cover this loophole. There after these stamps with the attached labels could not be used postally, although naturally the single unoverprinted stamps by themselves could be used. These stamps with their adjoining labels were therefore officially used for a very short period of time.

The Day of the Stamp had been officially agreed upon at the F.I.P. held at Luxemburg in 1935. The following year on the 7th.January 1936 Germany used a special postmark for this event. Similarly in 1937 special postmarks were used on the 10th.January 1937 commemorating the "Day of the Stamp". Apparently Ka-Be Albums thought that a stamp was about due so they helped things along. Germany would wait until 1941 before issuing their first "Day of the Stamp" stamp.

1937.3rd.March. Air Defence League.
Design after an advertising poster by Prof.L.nohlwein.
Perf.14. Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1938.

3 Pfg. Brown. Air Raid Warden holding a symbolic shield of
6 Pfg. Green. protection against air raids. The shield being the
12 Pfg. Bright rose. R.L.B. (Reichs Luftschultz Bund.)

Postmarks. There was no special p/mk for this issue. There was a special p/mk the following year (illustrated right) for the 5th.Anniv. of the R.L.B. There were several slogan p/mks,a sample right reads: "Air Defence is a national duty,become a member of the R.L.B."

The special postmark was used for the one day only, 29th. April 1938 in fifteen different cities.

"Reichs Luftschutz Bund" (National Air Defence League)
This was a similar organisation to our A.R.P. The League was founded in 1933 and was originally a branch of the Party. All their officials wore the special uniform of the League. From their origin, this organisation functioned on military lines, their officers holding ranks and receiving promotion similar to that of the army. Enlistment was at all times purely voluntary. During the war years the League had the status of a semi-official Police Force, and many of its recruits and officers were women.

1937. 5th. April. Hitler's 48th. Birthday.
Design by Prof. Richard Klein. Perf. 14.
Recess printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas over the entire sheet (not just the stamps).
Inscription on bottom half of the sheet "Wer Ein Volk Retten Will Kann Nur Heroisch Denken" (He who wants to save his people must think heroically) this was a quotation of Hitlers.

Varieties. There are no known varieties, but these sheets were printed on two different types of paper (a) white, (b) yellowish. This sheet also exists in three different shades of green, imperforate and without the inscription, but these are assumed to be "trials". Wrona listed this sheet overprinted "9th. April 1938. Tag des Grossdeutschen Reiches" (Day of Greater Germany), but it is assumed that this was one of Wrona's own fabrications, as he was convicted some years ago for forging stamps on a large scale.

Postmarks. The first day p/mks are just normal town cancellations. There are however four special p/mks dated 20th. April 1937, the actual date of Hitler's birthday. They were in use for one day only.
(a) Berlin - depicting the Reichs Chancellery.
(b) Berchtesgaden - depicting the village of Berchtesgaden.

(c) Munich - depicting the Feldherrnhalle(Field Marshal's Hall).
(d) Nuremberg - depicting Nuremberg Castle.

The choice of these four places is obvious:(a) the capital of the Reich,(b) where Hitler lived, (c) chief city of the Party, (d) city of the Party Rally. Braunau,Hitler's birthplace could not yet be included as it was still Austrian.

Philatelic interest. These sheets sold for 1 MK. and the 76 Pfg. surtax went to Hitler's Culture Fund. This fund was created by Post Minister Ohnesorge on his own initiative,and the money was given to Hitler for his own use to further German culture. Originally this surtax was intended to appear only on Hitler's birthday stamps which were to appear every year to 1945,but henceforth this tax appeared on all special stamp issues,thus becoming another official tax yield -ing several million Marks a year. Although this fund was for Hitler's personal use,it was actually all used for culture purposes,mainly on new buildings,as Hitler unlike the remainder of his Party colleagues,had little use for money as his personal tastes were extremely simple. Although the surtax on the Olympic Games stamps had gone to this fund,the fund only became known officially with this stamp issue.

This is Hitler's first appearance on stamps,although he had previously appeared in company with Hindenburg on an imprinted stamp on the official postcard issued 30th.January 1934 to commemorate the first year of coming to power. So this seems the appropriate time for a brief autobiography of Hitler.

Adolf Hitler. Born 20th.April 1889,at Braunau on the River Inn,a small village on the borders of Austria and Germany. His father was an Austrian customs official of peasant stock. The family moved to Linz in 1898 where Hitler grew up and received his schooling.
At the age of eighteen,he went to Vienna in 1907,where he failed the

entrance exams to the Academy of Fine Arts. Two years later he was living in a working man's hostel. In 1913 still workless, he moved to Munich, and on the 16th. August 1914 enlisted in the Reserve Infan -try Regiment No.16, a Bavarian unit. During the war years he achieved the rank of corporal, and the Iron Cross First Class.

12th. September 1919, he attended a "German Workers Party" meeting in Munich. Anton Drexler the Party leader, enrolled Hitler as a member without his permission or knowledge. Hitler however accepted membership and became the Party's 55th. member, and later the seventh member of the Party committee. On 24th. February 1920, at a meeting of 2,000 people at the Hofbräuhaus in Munich, the Party was renamed the National Socialist German Workers Party. On 7th. December 1921, the newspaper "Völkischer Beobachter" hailed Hitler as the head of the N.S.D.A.P. and on the 30th. November 1922 at five mass meetings Hitler was accorded "Our Führer".

8th. November 1923, Hitler staged his famous "Beer Hall Putsch" and marched on Munich with his S.A. Hitler received a five years prison sentence. He entered Landsberg Prison 1st. April 1924 and was released on the 20th. December of the same year. During this time he wrote "Mein Kampf", the first part of which was published 20th. June 1925. It was to eventually sell ten million copies and be translated into sixteen languages.

30th. January 1933, Hitler became the 21st. Reich Chancellor. On the 2nd. August 1934, President Hindenburg died and Hitler assumed the combined offices of Chancellor and President. Hitler now started his march of power. The Saar was obtained peacefully 13th. January 1935. He marched into the Rhineland 17th. March 1936. Austria was taken over 12th. March 1938. The Munich Pact of 29th. September 1938, gave him the Sudetenland. 15th. March 1939 he took over Czechoslovakia. This was the last of his peaceful conquests. 1st. September 1939 he marched into Poland and started World War II as on 3rd. September 1939, England and France honoured their guarantee to Poland by declaring war on Germany.

After six years of war on a vast scale, Hitler conquered almost the whole of Europe and part of Russia. It took the combined efforts of the British Empire, the U.S.A. and Russia, to bring down Hitler's Third Reich.

On the 29th. April 1945, Hitler married Eva Braun, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth. Eva Braun

also committed suicide by taking poison shortly afterwards in the Chancellery bunker in Berlin.

The final surrender of Germany was signed 7th. May 1945. With Germany in complete ruins - Hitler at last kept one of his promises "Germany will be changed out of all recognition."

1937.16th.April. 1st.National Philatelic Exhibition,Berlin. The Hitler head miniature sheet was issued imperforate for this exhibition.

Postmarks. A special p/mk (above left) was used for the duration of the exhibition,16th.-18th.April 1937. This exhibition was called "The German Postage Stamp" which is the inscription on the p/mk. During the first few hours of this exhibition,the special P.O. there inadvertently used a wrong cancellation showing "1936" instead of "1937".

This imperforate sheet was also available at another exhibition held in Hamburg to commemorate Hitler's birthday,and called "Life and Work of the Fuhrer". The special p/mk for this exhibition (above centre) depicts an edelweiss flower;it was used for the duration of the exhibition,17th.-20th.April 1937. Both of these exhibitions were held under the auspices of the D.S.G. (German Collectors Association),previous to the philatelic associations being incorporated into the K.d.F.(Strength through Joy).

Philatelic interest. These sheets were sold for 1.50 RM. at these exhibitions,the surtax going to Hitler's Culture Fund,from which a small amount was given to help cover the expenses of these exhibitions.

1937.10th.June. Hitler's Culture Fund.
The Hitler head miniature sheet with additional inscription printed on the border of the sheet alongside the stamps "25 Rpfg. inclusive of Culture Fund donation."
The stamps are Perf. 14 and additionally the sheet itself is rouletted to alow separation of the stamps.
Valid till 31.12.38.

Postmarks. This sheet was issued in connection with the 2nd.N.S. Party Rally of the K.d.F. held at Hamburg 10th.-13th.June 1937,and the special p/mk illustrated right was used during that period.

Philatelic interest. Additional to the K.d.F. Rally,these sheets were also available at the 1st. Reichs Meeting of the N.S.War Victims Relief Organisation,and also at the exhibition held in conjunction with this meeting.
Also available from the headquarters of the Party at Northeim.
On the 15th.June these sheets became available at all P.O's throughout Germany,and as from 3rd.April 1938 also became available in Austria.
These sheets sold for 1 Mk with the 74 Pfg. surtax going to Hitler's Culture fund as per the previous sheets,only this sheet advertises the surtax and what it is for.
General interest. During the Hamburg Rally of the K.d.F.,Dr.Ley the head of this organisation made a closing speech in which he gave some details of what the K.d.F. had achieved. 21 million people had taken a K.d.F. holiday of which 490,000 had choosen a ship cruise. Nine million people had participated in the sport courses for which 4,500 instructors were available. Taking in all its services,155 million people had todate availed themselves of the K.d.F.

1937.1st.August. 4th."Brown Ribbon" horse race.
Identical miniature sheet as that issued for the previous race on the 22nd.June 1936,but with an additional overprint in red "1 August /1937/ München/Riem" enclosed by a victor's wreath of oak leaves incorporating two swastikas and a horse shoe,surmounted by the Nazi emblem.
This sheet was valid until 30th.June 1938.

42+108 Pfg. Brown.

Varieties. No known printing varieties,but available in two types of paper: (a) white (b) greyish.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk identical in format to the one used the previous year. It was used for one day only,1st.August 1937,the day of the "Brown Ribbon" race.

General interest. This race was supposed to be instituted to further the breeding of German thoroughbred horses,and to attract people's attentions to how important horse breeding and horse racing is. However horse racing in Germany at this time could well have been one of the attractions to keep the working man happy so that he would not bother thinking too deeply of more important matters. Incidentally the trophy awarded to the winner of this race was originally presented by Hitler.
These sheets again were sold for 1.50 Rmk. surtax for Culture Fund.

1937.3rd.September.
9th.Nuremberg Party Rally.
Identical to the sheet issued 10th.June 1937,but with additional overprinting in black on the sides of the stamps themselves: "Reichsparteitag" one side,"Nürnberg 1937" the other side.
Valid to 31.12.38.

Postmarks. These sheets were first issued on the occasion of a Philatelic Exhibition "Collecting in your leisure time", held at Berlin, 3rd.-5th. September 1937. A special p/mk (top left) was used during this period. Inscription: "German Stamp Collectors Association of the Strength through Joy Organisation" with the symbol of the K.d.F.
These sheets were later issued on the 6th. September to all P.O's. The postmarks used for the Nuremberg Rally are illustrated above. The slogan p/mk (top right). Another "Marchpost" was organised between Dresden and Nuremberg similar to the one of the previous year. A similar p/mk was used from 30th. August the begining of the "March" to 13th. September the end of the Rally as again after the "March" this p/mk was used at this T.P.O. during the rally. This year the p/mk has a break in the outer ring.
There is a special p/mk for the rally (bottom centre) and one used at the N.S.K.K. (Motorised section of the Nazi Party) camp at Mögeldorf. Both of these p/mks were used from 6th.-13th. September 1937, the duration of the rally.

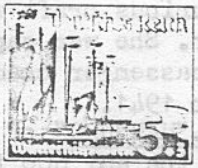
Postal stationery. There is a set of eight cards with the green 6 Pfg. imprinted stamp similar to the adhesive single and photos of the various organisations taking part in the rally on front of card:

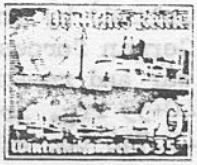
(a) Nuremberg Rally Inspection of S.A.
(b) Marching R.A.D.(Labour Corps).
(c) Marching S.A. with swastika flags.
(d) Marching Amtswalter (Political Leaders).
(e) N.S.K.K. Motor cycle Rally.
(f) Marching S.S. standard bearers.
(g) Hitler Jugend bugler at Jugend camp.
(h) Hitler's Junkers plane over Nuremberg.

There is also an official postcard for the Berlin Philatelic Exhibit-ion with a 5 Pfg. airmail stamp (adhesives issued 21.1.34),and an inscription on the front of card similar to the inscription on the special p/mk used at this exhibition.

General interest. This rally was held from 6th.-13th.September 1937 and 2,100,000 people attended. Here Hitler laid the foundation stone for the "Deutsche Kampfbahn"(German Stadium) which would be 540x445 metres and would accomodate 405,000 people. This stadium was never completed as the war interfeared with its building. The previous year Hitler had laid the foundation stone of the Congress Hall.

1937.4th.November. Winter Relief Charity.
Designs by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.13½x14.
Recess printing. No watermark. Valid until 30th.June 1938.





3+2 Pfg. Brown. Lifeboat. This is the "BREMEN" a modern diesel engined lifeboat of the German Association for Shipwrecked. The G.A.S. is similar to our own Lifeboat Association, run by volunteers on voluntary donations. This boat was stationed at Norderney.
4+3 Pfg. Slate black. Lightship "ELBE I" built in 1912, and still used during World WarII. She is moored at the mouth of the River Elbe to indicate dangerous shoals.
5+3 Pfg. Emerald green. Fishing smacks of Kurische Nehrung, East Prussia. Small, decked or half decked vessels of various rig.
6+4Pfg. Bluish green. S.S."Wilhelm Gustloff", 25,000 ton liner off Madeira. One of the four liners specially built for the K.d.F. (Strength through Joy) organisation. She was used to bring back the German "Condor Legion" after the Spanish Civil War. On the 25th.July 1938, she was moored in the Thames and used as a floating polling station to allow German nationals in G.B. to record their votes on the Austrian Plebiscite. She was converted into a hospital ship in World War II and is believed to have been sunk during the early years of the war.
8+4Pfg. Orange red. Merchant Navy Training Ship "DEUTSCHLAND". A full rigged three masted iron hulled vessel of 1,200tons, built at Weser-munde. She was stationed at Bremerhaven.
12+6 Pfg. Carmine lake. S.S."TANNENBERG" a turbine engined vessel of 5,500 ton of the "Seedienst Ostpreussen". Was used on the Kiel-Lübeck-Danzig-Memel service. Became a naval minelayer during World War II using Naval Fieldpost No.04766. She was sunk by enemy action in the Baltic.
15+10 Pfg. Violet brown. Train Ferry S.S."SCHWERIN" owned by the German State Railways, functioning between Warnemünde, Germany and Gjedsen, Denmark. A curious craft with a movable bow to allow trains and cars to board her. She was capable of carrying a full train consisting of seven passenger coaches or eighteen goods trucks. She was running up to 1941.
25+15 Pfg. Blue. S.S."HAMBURG" of the H.A.P.A.G. Line. Built at Hamburg 1926. 21,300 ton and 600 ft. long. She ran on the Hamburg-New York run, doing the trip in ten days at 16 knots. She was used as a troop ship during World War II and was sunk off Sassnitz (Rügen Island) by the R.A.F. whilst carrying troops and supplies to the German forces in Russia. She was salvaged by the Russians after the war and renamed "YOURI DOLGARORUKI".
40+35 Pfg. Bright purple. S.S."EUROPA". Built 1930 by Blohm & Voss. 49,746 ton with a speed of 28 knots, carrying 2,244 passengers.

Maiden voyage to New York, 19th. March 1930 which won the "Blue Ribbon" for the West bound passage, averaging 27.91 knots, only to loose it to the "BREMEN" who averaged 28.51 knots. Following the example of her sister ship the "BREMEN", she also carried "catapult mail". Her first catapult flight being 15th. Sept. 1930. She had a total of 40 plus 23 supplementary flights from her decks. She was taken over by the Allies in 1946 and given to France to replace the lost "NORMANDIE" she was renamed "LIBERTE". Today she is being used as an hotel ship prior to her being scrapped.

For a long time philatelists were under the impression that this stamp depicted the S.S."BREMEN" the sister ship of the "EUROPA". The "BREMEN" was a larger ship of 51,000 tons. The mistake occured because although it was officially anounced that the "BREMEN" would be illustrated, Axster-Heudtlass, the stamp designer was sent a photo of the "EUROPA" which he used. Although similar in shape, apart from their sizes, there are differences. The foremost derricks on the "EUROPA" lie with their noses on the deck, whilst those of the "BREMEN" lie gallow like and horizontal to the deck, and the large windows of the "Winter Gardens" beneath the front bridge were arranged four by four on the "EUROPA" and two by two on the "BREMEN".

Varieties. The 40 Pfg. exists with vertical as well as the normal horizontal ribbed gum.
The 40 Pfg. also exists in mauve as well as the normal bright purple.

Postmarks. Additional to the various slogan p/mks which are similar to those used previous years, there is an interesting T.P.O. p/mk (direct right). A mobile unit toured twelve towns publicising and selling these charity stamps, and this special p/mk was used in each of these towns for one day, between the dates of 18th.-23rd. Dec. 1937.

For T.P.O. enthusiasts here are the places and dates:
Munich 18th. Rosenheim 19th. Bad Reichenhall 20th. Berchtesgaden 20th. Miesbach 21st. Tegernsee 21st. Garmisch 22nd. Murnau 22nd. Pasing 23rd. Starnberg 23rd. Weilheim 23rd. and Traunstein 19th. December 1937.

To further help subscriptions to the WH.W. a "Day of Solidarity" was established on which collections for the W.h.W.

were taken. Special p/mks were used for this day and souvenir sheets which would hold the charity stamp sets were sold to receive this special p/mk. This p/mk was first used in 1936 on the 5.12.36 at Freiburg, Karlsruhe and Mannheim. In 1937 it was used on the 4.12.37 at Berlin, Dresden, Hagen, Hamburg. (Illustrated outer right).

Stamp booklets. Consisting of two panes:

5 5 5 5 5 5 A11 12 12 12 12 12
6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3

A11 is the same slogan label as previous year "Become a member of the National Socialist Folks Solidarity Association". The booklets which sold for 2RM are identical in format as previous year as are the sheets from which the booklet panes are taken.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard issued November 1937 for the W.H.W. It has a green 6+4Pfg. imprinted stamp depicting a 15th. century sailing ship, the left of the card depicts trawlermen at sea lifting the nets. This illustration as well as the stamp was designed by Axster-Heudtlass the adhesive stamp designer.

1938. 28th. January. 5th. Anniversary of the Third Reich.
Design by A. Kolb. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermarks - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.39.

6+4 Pfg. Green.
12+8 Pfg. Carmine.

Torchbearer in front of the Brandenburg Gate. Symbolising the leading of modern Germany into the light; and oak leaves a victorious conclusion.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk designed by Erich Stahl of Berlin. It was used for one day 30th. January 1938 at: Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart.

Postal stationery. There is an official post card with a green 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp similar to the adhesive issue. It is a plain card issued the same date as the anesives.

General interest. The 30th.January, anniversary of Hitler's Chancellorship was celebrated with traditional torch light parades in most German towns. The first torchlight parade on the 30th.Jan.1933 in Berlin, is depicted on the official postcard issued in 1934 to commemorate the first anniversary. The imprinted stamp on this card depicts the heads of Hitler and Hindenburg, Hitler's first philatelic appearance.
The surtax on these stamps was for Hitler's Culture Fund.

1938.8th.April. Austrian Plebiscite.
Design by Prof.E.Puchinger of Austria.
There are two printings of this stamp.
(a) Photogravure printing by the State Printing Works, Berlin on coated paper with swastika watermark.
Perf.14x13½. Size 23.5 x 28mm.
(b) Photogravure printing by the State Printing Works, Vienna on coated paper, no watermark.
Perf.12½. Size 21.5 x 26 mm. Valid until 31.12.38.

6 Pfg. Green. Design representing "Unity", Germany by an S.A. trooper and Austria by a peasant - both shielded by Nazi flag.

Am 10 April
dem Führer
Dein „Ja"

German slogan.

Am 10 April
dem Führer
Dein „Ja"

Austrian slogan.

Postmarks. Top right p/mk "Day of Greater Germany" was used in Vienna,9.4.38 in both black and violet. Top centre p/mk "One people, one country,one Fuhrer" was used in Vienna 10.4.38 in both black and violet. There is a slogan p/mk "On the 10th.April,your "Yes" for the Fuhrer" the large format of this was used in Germany and a smaller format in Austria. Hitler visited various Austrian towns and made propaganda speeches there,these towns used a cachet on their mail for the one day Hitler was there - some of these are illustrated bottom left "The Fuhrer speaks" and "The Fuhrer in Wien".

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with a green imprint -ed stamp of similar design to the adhesive. The entire reverse of the card is used to depict Hitler's head superimposed on a gold relief map of the combined Germany and Austria. Inscription "13th.March 1938. One people,one country,one Fuhrer". This slogan was originally "One people,one country,one God" used on the 5 MK. values of 1900 stamp issues,seemingly in 1938 Hitler had replaced God in Germany. This card would have been issued for the original plebiscite which Schuschnigg had proposed to hold in Austria on the 13th.March 1938, but was issued for the German plebiscite held 10th.April 1938 after Austria had been taken over.

Philatelic interest. The composition of the Berlin sheets is 10x5 stamps,whilst the Vienna printing is 10x10 stamps. On the Vienna printing the designer's initials (E.P.) can be clearly seen at the right foot of the S.A.trooper.
On March 13th.1938. Austria was incorporated into the Reich and from 4th.April 1938 all current German postage stamps became valid for use in former Austria. Although the Austrian stamps were valid in Austria until 30th.September 1938 they were never valid in Germany.
The rate of exchange at that time was 1 Mk. equals 1.50 Sch.
Mixed franking on covers is often seen.

The Austrian Anschluss.(Union with Germany).
In July 1934 the Austrian Nazi Party staged a "putsch";breaking into the Chancellery and shooting Dollfus the Austrian Chancellor. Dr.Schuschnigg took over the Chancellorship and supressed the rebels.

No further move was made by Hitler,as Italy had mobilised her forces at the Brenner Pass,as Italy at the time felt safer with Austria between her and Germany.

Later,Seyss-Inquart encouraged Nazi uprisings in Austria despite the fact that Schuschnigg had signed a traety with Hitler on the

12th.February 1938,ceding to all of Hitler's demands. To assert the authority of the government Schuschnigg felt that drastic action must be taken. At a meeting at Innsbruck,9th.March 1938,he announced that a plebiscite was to be held on the 13th.March,in which the Austrian people would determine whether they wished their own or German rule. Indeed,Hitler himself had suggested such a plebiscite when the February treaty was signed.

But now,a plebiscite was the last thing Hitler desired as feelings in Austria were strongly for their own government. On the 11th.March,German troops massed at the Austrian border. To avert war, Schuschnigg followed Hitler's demands to cancel the plebiscite;he even resigned as Chancellor and Seyss-Inquart took his place. Even this did not stop Hitler;on the 12th.March,German troops crossed the frontier. That afternoon Hitler revisited for the first and last time his birthplace Braunau. He then travelled to Linz,the town where he spent his schooldays. Here he stayed until Himmler had prepared the way for Hitler's triumphant entry into Vienna. This was not until the 14th.March as for security reasons,thousands of suspects had to be be arrested in the city (within a few weeks their number had risen to 79,000).

The Anschluss was completed by 13th.March 1938,when the Anschluss Law was promulgated at Linz. This law provided for a free plebiscite by the Austrian people to determine whether to accept union with Germany or not.

There were actually two plebiscites. One was held in Germany,where 99.8% voted for the acceptance of Austria into Greater Germany. The Austrian plebiscite held on 10th.April 1938,yielded a vote of 99.75% for Austria to become a part of Germany. These amazing figures are suspect as owing to a misinterpretation of international time change,one German ambassador abroad announced the figures figures several hours before the final count,also Austrian voters made their election mark in full view of German officials,and it took a brave voter to say "Nein" with S.A. troopers taking notes of names and addresses.

1938.13th.April. Hitler's 49th.Birthday.
Design by Prof.Richard Klein from an official photo by Heinrich Hoffman. Recess printing.
No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1939.

12+38 Pfg. Carmine. Portrait of Hitler.

Postmarks. F.D.C's have normal town p/mks.
The following towns used special p/mks for one day only, 20th.April 1938 (Hitler's birthday).
Berchtesgaden - View of Berchtesgaden.
Berlin - The Reich Chancellory.
Munich - The Feldherrnhalle (Marshal's Hall).
Nuremberg - Nuremberg Castle.
Pasewalk - The Field hospital (now a national shrine) where Hitler was treated for his wounds in World War I.
Braunau - The building where Hitler was born.
Graz - Graz Castle.
Vienna - Heroe's Memorial.
(These last four p/mks are from former Austrian places.)

Philatelic interest. These stamps were in sheets of fifty.
They were on sale in Germany on 13th.April. In Austria, although valid for postage they were not on sale in the P.O's until 19th.April.
Surtax for Hitler's Culture Fund.

1938.21st.June. 16th.German Sports Tournament, Breslau.
Design by G.Fritz of Berlin. Perf.14. Recess printing.

No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1939.

3 Pfg. Brown. Breslau Cathedral. Situated on Cathedral Island, the oldest part of Breslau. Dedicated to St.John. Built in Romanesque style 1158–80 on an older foundation. The present Gothic cathedral incorporating some of the former one was begun 1244 and completed in the 15th.century. About 70% of it was destroyed in 1945 and rebuilt 1946.
6 Pfg. Green. Herman Göring Stadium. Where these sports were held and specially built for this occasion.
12 Pfg. Rose red. Breslau Town Hall. A Gothic building dating from the 13th.century and rebuilt in the 15th.century. Stands in the centre of the market square and now houses the Historical Museum.
15 Pfg. Brown lake. Breslau Centenary Hall. Built 1913 and now used as an opera house.

Varieties. The 6 Pfg. exists with shading left of figure "6" missing.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "National Gymnastic Sports Festival, Breslau 1838." Used from 23rd.-31st.July 1938. There is also a slogan p/mk.

General interest. These sports were held 23rd.-31st.July 1938 and were opened by Hitler. Konrad Henlein the leader of the Nazi Party in Sudetenland, staged a strategic propaganda stunt at these sports. As the Sudetenland German sports contingent marched past Hitler, they had been rehearsed to stage a "Spontaneous" demonstration, shouting "Free us our Fuhrer". 40,000 Sudeten Germans attended these sports and Hitler in a public speech promised them "liberation" very soon. (Germany took over Sudetenland 1st.October 1938.) There is a souvenir photo postcard of these sports showing Hitler and Konrad Henlein taking the salute in the stadium.

1938.5th.July. 100th.Anniversary of birth of Graf Zeppelin.
Design by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.13½x14.
Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1939.

25 Pfg. Blue. Graf Zeppelin in the gondola of L.Z.4. (Maiden flight 20.6.1908)

50 Pfg. Green. Pilot gondola of L.Z.129 "The Hindenburg". (Maiden flight 4.3.1936)

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks used for one day, 8th.July 1938 (Zeppelin's birthday) at Frankfurt and Friedrichshafen, where the two principal Zeppelin fields were situated. Constance, Zeppelin's birthplace held a special "Zeppelin Post" exhibition in honour of the Count's birthday and had a special p/mk to commemorate the event. There is also a slogan p/mk for this exhibition.

1938.20th.July. 5th."Brown Ribbon" race.
Design by Prof.Klein. Perf.14.
Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1939.

42+108 Pfg. Deep brown. "Victory" with Victor's wreath.

Varieties. (a) Dark brown with vertical ribbed gum.
(b) Light brown with horizontal ribbed gum.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used only on the day of the race, 31st.July 1938 which depicts the head of a horse with the "Brown

Ribbon" round its neck. There is also a slogan p/mk "International Race Week of the Brown Ribbon of Germany.14th.-31st.July 1938." There are also two other special p/mks for two other important races held during this race meeting. "The International Amateur Riders Race" on the 24th.July,and the "Brown Ribbon of Jumping" held on the 30th.July 1938.

General interest. The race was won this year by a French horse named "Antonym" ridden by A.Tucker,the second horse "Vatelloc" was also French. Surtax on stamp for Hitler's Culture Fund.

1938.1st.September. 10th.Nuremberg Party Rally. Identical design to the stamp issued 13.4.38 for Hitler's birthday,with additional inscription "Reichsparteitag". The value and the colour is changed. Valid till 31.12.39.

6+19 Pfg. Blue green. Hitler's prtrait.

Varieties. Exists with both vertical and horizontal gum ribbing.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used 5th.-13th.September 1938. Also like the 1937 Rally there was a special p/mk for the N.S.K.K. Camp at Mögeldorf,used from 5th.-13th.July 1938. The slogan p/mk is a picturesque one "Party Day of Greater Germany". For the p/mk enthusiasts there are three varieties of this slogan p/mk:
(a) cross hatching of roofs,long and thick.
(b)cross hatching of roofs,short and thin;flag points double lines.
(c)cross hatching of roofs,short and thin;flag points single lines.

Philatelic interest. A few of the stamps were mistakenly sold on the 27th.August 1938 at Cologne 19(Heumarkt) P.O.
The shading and colour of this stamp causes a remarkable phenomenon, the side of Hitler's head above his right eyebrow appears to have a dirt mark. Surtax on stamp for Hitler's Culture Fund. Henceforth, it can be assumed that all surtaxes on all stamps to the end of the Third Reich,apart from charity issues,is for this fund.

General interest. Austria is now incorporated within the Reich and this Rally was called "Rally of Greater Germany". It was also called "Rally of Honour",as the names of the Austrian Nazis who had lost their lives fighting in the cause of the Party (in organised disturbances previous to the Anschluss) were publicly read out and honoured. It was here also that Hitler made a speech preparing for the future take-over of Sudetenland. Konrad Henlein,the leader of the Sudeten Nazis was present and Hitler publicly promised him an honourable solution to the Sudetenland question.

1938.9th.October. Opening of the Saarpfalz Theatre.
Design by G.Fritz. Perf.13¾ x 14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.39.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. Saarpfalz Theatre,Saarbrücken.
12+8 Pfg. Carmine. As above.

Postmarks.There is a special p/mk "Opening of the Gau Theatre Saarpfalz"used at Saarbrücken one day 9.10.38. Also a slogan p/mk depicting the theatre itself.

Philatelic interest. These stamps were at first only available at the Saarbrücken P.O.,and were only released to the remainder of the German P.O's at a later date.
The surtax on these stamps for Hitler's Culture Fund was well spent as it supplied all of the money to build this theatre.

General interest. This "Gau" or District Theatre was Hitler's gift to the Saarland to show his gratitude for their support in the Saar plebiscite;although the result of this plebiscite was a foregone conclusion,Hitler looked upon it as a personal achievement.

The theatre was built to the plans of Prof.Paul Baumgarten of Berlin. Building started November 1936 and was completed 1st.Sept, 1938. Hitler officially opened the theatre 9th.October 1938,when he together with Dr.Ley head of the K.d.F. attended the opening perform-ance which was Wagner's "Flying Dutchman".

The theatre sustained heavy damage in an air raid 30th. July 1942. It was rebuilt January 1946 when its seating capacity was increased from 1.050 to 1,136. Re-opened 6th.March 1948.

Hitler's views on the theatre were given in a speech made 18.10.41. "One cannot deprive people of distractions,they need them,and that is why I cannot reduce the activities of the thaetres. We have working days that far exceed eight hours a day,and we shan't be able to change that immediately after the war. So give the people their theatres,to take their minds off their long labouring hours."

1938.18th.November. Winter Relief Fund.
Designs by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.13¾ x 14.
Recess printing. No watermark. Valid until 30th.June 1939.
Views and buildings of Austria,recently annexed by Germany.

3+2 Pfg. Brown. Forchtenstein Castle in Burgenland, with silver dwarf thistle (carlina acanlis). Near Mattersburg a small market town a few miles from the Hungarian border is the village of Forchteneau where this castle stands. Formerly the stronghold of the highly independent Mattersburg Barons. The castle was reconstructed in the 17th. century, and now contains a notable collection of arms and armour. In its courtyard is a well sunk 465 feet into the rock, built by Turkish prisoners 1660-90.

4+3 Pfg. Slate blue. The Flexen Road, with anemone (anemone vernalis). This road winds down the steep side of the Stubenbach Gorge in the Flexen Pass near Bregenz. This mountain road with a gradient of 1:10 resembles a gigantic caterpillar crawling up the face of a mountain. Much of its length is completely covered over by short tunnels through the rock or complicated wooden structures (built against rock and snow falls). The short stretches where the road emerges into the sunlight are shored up with formidable concrete barriers. This road is open all through the winter despite heavy snowfalls.

5+3 Pfg. Emerald green. Zell am See with auricula or Bear's ear. A small summer and winter sports centre on the Zeller See (lake) about fifteen miles from Salzburg. The lake is 2½ miles long and is 2,461 feet above sea level. It lies in a spectacular setting with mountains rising from all its shores.

6+4 Pfg. Green. The Grossglockner with Edelweiss (leontopodium alpinum). Austria's highest mountain (12,454 feet). First scaled in 1800; its peak commands a survey of the whole of the Eastern Alps. The Grossglockner road, the longest and most modern alpine road, swings right across the mountain, starting at 1,700 feet and reaching 7,500 feet above sea level. Only open four months a year.

8+4 Pfg. Red. Aggstein Castle and sweet scented cyclamen (cyclamen europaeum). This stamp shows a view of the Wachau valley which covers a twenty mile stretch of the Danube, starting at Durnstein and finishing at Melk. The castle is above the village of Aggstein enthroned on a bluff, precipitous on three sides, 1,050 feet above the river. The castle was built in the Middle Ages and rebuilt in 1429, and left

to decay after 1685.
12+6 Pfg. Lake. Prince Eugene statue and dog rose.
This equestrian statue stands in the Heldenplatz (Heroe's Square) in Vienna.
Eugene of Savoy. Born 1663 in Paris, son of Prince Eugene Maurice. Commissioned in the army; first saw service against the Turks in 1683. Made a Field Marshal in 1694. In 1696 he refused the baton and governorship of Champagne by Louis XIV, and was given command of the Imperial Army in Hungary, defeating the Turks in his greatest battle at Zenta. In 1701 he was appointed command of the Imperial Army in Italy. In 1703 he returned to Vienna as president of council of war, and was detailed to suppress the Hungarian rebellion which he did with the aid of Marlborough's forces at Blenheim. In 1705 he did an epic march across Italy, driving the French from North Italy. He was still in the field in 1716, defeating the Turks at Peterwardein. After which he spent his time peacefully increasing his library and art collection in his Belvedere Palaces in Vienna. He took the field for the last time in 1734 against France but welcomed the peace treaty of 1735. He died in Vienna in 1736.
15+10 Pfg. Claret. The Erzberg and hairy alpine rose (rhododendron hirsutum). The Erzberg is literally an "iron mountain", 5,033 feet high in Styria. A red-brown in colour, from base to peak it is so rich in spathic iron ore that it can be open-cast mined. Produces two million tons of ore annually. Eisenerz at the foot of the mountain is the main mining town.
25+15 Pfg. Blue. Solbad Hall, and stemless gentian (gentiana acanlis). A village six miles east of Innsbruck. Was important from the 13th. century for its salt mines. The building on the stamp is the "Mint Tower" so called because a mint was established there in 1477.
40+35 Pfg. Magenta. Braunau, and spring crocus. A small town on the River Inn on the Austrian-German border. Birthplace of Adolf Hitler. The large building on the right is the Gasthaus Pommer where Hitler was born. This building is now a public library, but the room where Hitler was born in may be reached by a stairway at the back of the building.

Hitler only visited his birthplace once after leaving it during his early childhood. That was on 12th. March 1938, the day the German armed forces marched into Austria. He was received by Kreisleiter Reithofer of Braunau, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers by fourteen year old Hedy Hoffmann who lived in the town.

Postmarks. There are the usual slogan p/mks. Also various "Day of Solidarity" p/mks of different designs used on 3rd. December 1938. Two samples are shown right. The Berlin one depicting Edelweiss, and the Karlsruhe one depicting the map of Greater Germany.

Stamp booklets. Arrangements of booklet panes and sheets identical to the previous charity issues of 1936 and 1937.

5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 A11 12 12 12 12 12 3 3 3 3 3

A11 is the identical label as previous years "Become a member of the National Socialist Folks Solidarity Association."
Price of booklet 2 RM.

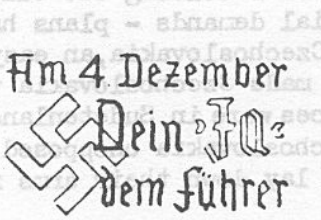
Postal stationery. There is a set of six postcards one issued for each month with a brown imprinted stamp depicting an Edelweiss flower and a large 6+4 Pfg. Various illustrations on the front half of the card: Oct.- Woman gathering harvest. Nov.- Woman serving stew.
Dec.- Woman munition worker. Jan.- Woman collecting clothes.
Feb.- Workman with hammer. Mar.- Fisherman in oilskins.

1938.2nd.December. Sudetenland Plebiscite.
Design by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.14x13¾.
Photogravure printing. Watermark - swastikas.
Valid until 31st.December 1939.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. Sudetenland miner and wife.
12+8 Pfg. Carmine. As above.

Varieties. The 6 Pfg. exists with horizontal as well as the normal vertical gum ribbing.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "In liberated Sudetenland. Election and acceptance day". This p/mk was used in four towns on the 4th.December 1938: Aussig, Karlsbad, Reichenberg, Troppau. There is also a slogan p/mk "On 4th.December, your "Yes" for the Führer."



Zeppelin flight. The L.Z.130 ("Graf Zeppelin II") did its maiden flight, a propaganda one, to the Sudetenland 2nd.December 1938. A red cachet (upper right) was applied to all mail carried "Airship Graf Zeppelin. Flight to the liberated Sudetenland". The first cachet was made of resin and gave a poor impression, so a second rubber cachet was made which gave more satisfactory results. The Zeppelin dropped its mail at Reichenberg, where it was backstamped with the slogan p/mk (top centre).

Postal stationery. There is a special postcard with green imprinted stamp 6 Pfg. depicting the Nazi eagle with swastika background, inscription "Deutsches Reich" 4th.December 1938". The entire reverse of the card depicts a map of Sudetenland in gold with a photo of Hitler being greeted on his arrival in the Sudetenland, superimposed on the map. Inscription "We give our thanks to the Fuhrer".

Philatelic interest. The Sudetenland period is a very interesting one, as during the takeover Czech stamps were overprinted with various local overprints "We are free" etc. Also various provisional p/mks were used before German stamps and German p/mks were enforced.

General interest. Sudetenland was the Czechoslovakian border district where a majority of the inhabitants were Germans. This minority headed by the Sudeten Nazi Party Leader, Konrad Henlein, were ordered by Hitler to cause risings and make impossible demands on the Czech government. The Nazi propaganda press claimed a reign of terror by the Czechs on this German minority and used this as a pretence for demanding that Sudetenland be conceeded to Germany.

To avert war, the Munich pact was signed 30th.September 1938 conceding this territory to Germany. 1st.October, German troops marched in and Sudetenland was taken over by 10th.October. Plebiscites had been promised on the 4th.December in doubtful regions to help determine the new frontiers. Hitler however never intended to hold any such plebiscites, for although in a speech 26th.September, he

explicitly stated that after solving the Sudetenland problem, Germany had no further territorial demands - plans had already been made to annex the remainder of Czechoslovakia, an easy task as the handing over of Sudetenland had made Czechoslovakia virtually defenceless as all its border defences were in Sudetenland. On 15th. March 1939, Hitler marched into Czechoslovakia unopposed as President Hacha had ordered Czech forces to lay down their arms rather than see them massacred.

1939. 17th. February. International Motor Show, Berlin.
Designs by Erich Meerwald. Perf. 14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st. December 1940.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. The first motor car of Benz (1885) a three wheeler with Carl Benz at the wheel, and the four wheeled car with Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler and his son Paul Daimler at the wheel. (1886).
12+8 Pfg. Carmine. 1938 Racing cars, the "Auto-Union" and the "Mercedes Benz" models on the Nurburgring racing circuit.
25+10 Pfg. Blue. The "Volkswagen" or People's car.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used in Berlin for the duration of the show, 17th. Feb.-5th. March. The other p/mk illustrated far right is for the foundation of the Volkswagen Works at Rothenfeld used for the one day 26.5.38.

Philatelic interest. These stamps were available at a maximum of two sets against the entrance ticket to the Motor Show, at a price of 1 RM per set. They were sold only at this show until its closing

date 5th.March 1939,after which they were available at all German P.O's. By mistake,the Reichs Association of the Motor Car Industry at Berlin,Charlottenburg 2,sold a few of these sets on the 16th.February 1939. These stamps are often found mounted and cancelled on souvenir cards supplied at the show.

These car shows had been running since 1933,and each year a special p/mk had been used,but this was the only time stamps had been issued. This was also to be the last motor show as henceforth the Reich would be too busy with World War II.

The Volkswagen was designed by Dr.Ferdinand Porsche, an Austrian. The cost of the car was to be 990 RM. Their sale and manufacture was a state project,and at Fallersleben near Braunschweig,one of the largest car factories in the world was laid down in 1938.

You registered for one of these cars,and then paid monthly instalments,or you could pay cash down,but you would not receive your car until your registration number was reached. Once you owned a Volkswagen no one could take it away from you and at the same time you could neither sell it or give it away. The state deemed this car to be a necessity and not a luxury,thus an owner could still apply for charity relief,etc. If you stopped payments,20% of money already paid was deducted and remainder returned,although it was not in a person's interest to stop payments as he could then become "hostile to the state".

By the time the factory was ready for production,war had broke out and the factory was immediately turned over to war production. The few cars that had been delivered were immediately confis-cated by the State,for war use,and the owners given a voucher promising replacement after the war. None of the money collected for these cars was ever refunded. After the war when the Volkswagen once more went into production, thousands of people tried to sue the firm for re-imbursement but without success.

1939.4th.April. Youth Vocational Contest.
Design by Erich Meerwald. Perf.14.
Photographure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.40.

6 Pfg. Blue green. Victor's medal.
12 Pfg. Carmine. As above.

The design of this medal comprises the Nazi eagle surrounded by the victor's wreath, holding in its claws the Hitler Youth badge which is surrounded by a cog-wheel, the symbol of the "Arbeitsfront" (Work Front).

General interest. The contestants this year numbered 3,540,815, of which 1,108,627 were adults.

1939.13th.April. Hitler's 50th.Birthday.
Design by Prof.Richard Klein from a photo by Heinrich Hoffmann. Perf.13½x14. Recess printing.
No watermark. Valid until 31.12.40.

12+38 Pfg.Carmine. Hitler at Braunau.

This is one of the most dramatically designed of the Hitler stamps. This photo was taken on Hitler's only visit to his birthplace on 12th.March 1938, the day of the Austrian Anschluss. Unfortunately the house in which Hitler was born is not shown, probably as the background with the church steeple was thought more dramatic.

Postmarks. These special birthday postmarks are the most picturesque in the Third Reich series. You will see that all of Hitler's conquests to-date are included in this group:

Berlin - capital of Germany - The memorial in Unter den Linden.

Braunau - Hitler's birthplace - The street where Hitler was born.

Eger - Main town Sudetenland - Market place.(Sudetenland is German)

Memel - City theatre. (Memelland is German)

Munich - Main city of the Movement - "Eternal Guard" the memorial to the fallen of the Munich Nazi putsch.

Nuremberg. - City of the Party Rally - Nuremberg Castle.

Saarbrücken - Gau Theatre.(Saar is German)

Vienna - St.Stephens Church.(Eastmark or Austria is German).

The postmark (upper right) is the nigger in the woodpile. I have seen this p/mk but is it genuine -it is not catalogued. Germany did not invade Poland until 17th.September,and Hitler did not make his entry into Danzig until the 19th.September,so whether Danzig would use such a p/mk is a question. Its inscription "Adolf Hitler,First Citizen of the Free City of Danzig".

Postal stationery. There is a set of five official postcards with an imprinted stamp of identical design to the adhesive stamp, 6+19 Pfg. in sepia. The entire reverse of these cards are various photos of Hitler: (a) Hitler without cap (b) Hitler with uniform cap (c) Hitler receiving flowers from Hitler Maidens (d) Hitler receiving boquet from Goebell's six children (e) Hitler receiving boquet from a little girl.(This photo was used for the design of the 1940 Birthday stamp.)

General interest. The special Memel p/mk brings up an interesting story. Lithuania had just signed Memel away to Germany on the 23rd. March so no time was wasted with this p/mk. Hitler aboard the "Deutschland" together with a naval force had been to sea several days previous to the signing away of Memel. So Hitler was not sure whether he would have to invade Memel or be received peacefully. Fortunately the news of the signing arrived in time and Hitler landed at 2.30p.m. of the day of the signing in Berlin. He gave his victory speech in the City Theatre,which is the landmark depicted on the postmark.

There is also an interesting semi-official card to commem-

orate this birthday, it depicts Hitler surrounded by texts of various events in his life todate, they make interesting reading:
Four Years Plan, Feb.1933. Motorisation, Feb.1933. Exit from League of Nations, Oct.1933. Cleaning up of Art & Culture, Oct.1933. Do away with Unions, 22.6.33. Do away with Parties, 22.6.33. Do away with committees 30.1.35. Military conscription, 16.3.35. Saar taken, Mar.1935. Occupation of the Rhineland, 7.3.36. Autobahns, July 1935, Racial protective Legislation, Sept.1935. Anschluss of Austria, Mar.1938. German Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia, 1939. Homecoming of Memel, Mar.1939. What one would call a fairly full life!

1939.22nd.April. Horticultural Exhibition, Stuttgart.
Design by M.L.Schmitt. Perf.12½x12¼.
Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1940.

6+4 Pfg. Green. A pavilion at the exhibition, and
15+5 Pfg. Claret. coat-of-arms of Stuttgart.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a spade, a sun-mat, and the coat-of-arms of Stuttgart. In use for the duration of the exhibition, 22nd.April-5th.October 1939.

General interest. These were the first stamps to be printed at Vienna since the Austrian Plebiscite stamp of 8.4.38. This exhibition was located in beautiful natural surroundings and many of the exhibits were grown naturally outdoors.

1939.28th.April. National Labour Day.
Design after a photo by Heinrich Hoffmann.
Prf.14½x13½. Photogravure printing.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.40.

6+19 Pfg. Sepia. Hitler making his "German Day" speech, 30th.January 1939.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a maypole and various work tools. It was used for the one day 1st.May 1939.(May Day or Labour Day)

Postal stationery. There was an official postcard identical to the one used for the Acquisition of Sudetenland,with a black bar overprinting the date 4.December 1938 on the bottom of the imprinted stamp,and the left of the card has an inscription "1st.May Day of Greater Germany".

General interest. May Day had been celebrated in Germany long before Hitler's time,but in 1933,Hitler changed its name to "Day of National Labour". This day was proclaimed a national holiday and large rallies were held throughout Germany. On the "May Day" field in Berlin,where the main rally took place,German maidens performed the traditional May dances round the maypole,then Hitler or some leading Nazi would give a speech which was broadcasted to all the other rallies.
Ironically enough,the first "Labour Day" of the Third Reich in 1933, Hitler invited all the Trade Union officials to the "Labour Day" celebrations in Berlin,where they were arrested and deported to camps,all union offices wrecked by the S.A. and all union funds confiscated. The unions were erased completely in almost one day,and the "Arbeitsfront"(Labour Front) took their place,under the leadership of Dr. Robert Ley.
"Arbeitsfront"with its emblem of a swastika encircled by a cog-wheel, was a national institution that controlled both employer and employee alike. They implicity followed orders of the state.
Shopstewards were replaced by "Obmanns" who were responsible to the Nazi Party only and reported both employers and employees for any offences. The Obmann wielded enormous power as anyone he reported for either slack work or being "hostile to the state" were immediately brought in front of a "Labour Court" and sent to a Forced Labour Camp. When more conscripts for the armed forces were needed,the Obmann sent in a list of suitable candidates,if you had in any way incurred the Obmanns wrath you could rest assured that your name would be on such a list.
On the credit side,the Arbeitsfront did see that working conditions were as good as possible so long as they did not interfere with the production.

1939.18th.May. Nürburgring Motor Races.
Identical set of stamps as those issued for the Berlin Motor Show, 17.2.39, with additional overprint in black "Nürburgring-Rennen". Valid until 31st.December 1940.

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks both depicting the ruins of Nürburg Castle.
(a)"International Eifel Races. Promotors:Oberste Nationale Sports-behörde"(Senior National Sports-organisation) used 21.5.1939.
(b)"Grand Prix of Germany for racing cars.Promotors C.N.S." used 23.7.39.
These are the two principle races of the meeting.

Philatelic interest. The designer of these stamps, Erich Meerwald, born 1895 at Bitsch(Alsace Lorraine) still lives today at Darmstadt. Originally 1.100,000 sets of these stamps were printed for the Berlin Motor Show, and presumably only 800,000 sets were sold or issued, as the remaining 300,000 sets were overprinted and used for the Nürburgring Races.

General interest. The Nürburgring is a circular racing circuit 17.6 miles long with 174 bends, and gradients of 1:6. It is situated in the province of Eifel. This circuit was constructed between 1925-7 and cost fifteen million Marks. It was opened in 1927 and is owned by the Nürburgring G.m.b.H. The public can drive round this circuit on payment of a small fee, when race meetings are not in progress.
The "Eifel Race" is for amateur drivers and private cars run over ten laps. This year it was won by Herman Lang in a Mercedes Benz who did the 228 Kms. in 1hr. 40mins. 57.1 secs.
The "Grand Prix of Germany" ran over 22 laps. This race counts for the World Racing Car Championship, and was initiated in 1938. It was run previous to that date but did not count for the championship.

This year the race was won by Rudolf Garacciola in a Mercedes Benz, covering the 501 Km. at an average speed of 121Km.per hour. Second was Hermann Mueller in an Auto-Union,third Pietzsch in a Maserati. This was the sixth successive year that Garacciola had won this race.

1939.18th.June. 70th.Anniversary of the German Derby.
Design by Prof.Hadank. Perf.14x13¾.
Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1940.

25+50 Pfg. Ultramarine. Racehorse and jockey.

This racehorse is "Investment" which won the first German Derby in 1869,its rider was W.Little. Note the old fashioned long stirrup "seat" of the rider.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the Hamburg coat-of-arms,and was used for the one day of the race 25th.June 1939.

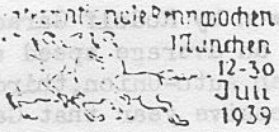
Philatelic interest. These stamps were only avail -able at Hamburg P.O's. The surtax was divided be -tween Hitler's Culture Fund and the race promotors.

General interest. This race is for three year olds over a distance of 1½ miles,with prize money of 75,000 RM. ran at Horner Moor race-course at Hamburg. This year the race was won by a German horse "Wehr Dich"(Fight back),its rider G.Streit.

1939.3rd.July. 6th."Brown Ribbon" horserace.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.14x13¾.
Recess printing. No watermark. Valid till 30.6.40.

42+108 Pfg. Dark brown. A horse tamer.

Varieties. Exists on greenish tinted paper.



Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the heads of two race-horses and the "Brown Ribbon", used the day of the race 30.7.39. Also a slogan p/mk advertising the meeting 12th.-30th.July 1939. There are two other special p/mks used at this meeting:
(a) International Amateurs Riders Day, 23.7.39. (Upper right)
(b) The Brown Ribbon of Jumping, 29.7.39, same design as (a).

General interest. The race was won this year by a French horse called "Goya II" ridden by R.Elliot, with another French horse "Antonym" (last years winner) second and an Italian horse third. Weir Dich recent winner of the Hamburg Derby came nowhere.

1939.17th.July. Day of German Art.
Design after Albrecht Dürer's painting "Young Venetian Woman". Perf.14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid till 31.12.40.

6+19 Pfg. Green. "Young Venetian Woman".

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a standing Pallas Athene (or Minerva, Goddess of wisdom, war and the liberal arts) complete with helmet and spear. At her side stands what appears to be a ruptured duck, but is actually a sitting eagle (symbolic of a resting Germany or Germany at leisure). Inscription "Day of German Art 1939. Munich, Chief town of the Movement".

There is also a slogan p/mk depciting the head of Pallas Athene "Day of German Art, 14th.-16th.July 1939 at Munich."
There are also special p/mks and slogan p/mks for 1937 and 1938.

Postal stationery. There is a semi-official postcard depicting crossed torches and symbolic art masks in gold on a vermilion background - no imprinted stamp. These cards were also available for 1937,1938.

Day of German Art was first commemorated 16th.-18th.July 1937 by an exhibition in the then newly built "House of Art" in Munich (shown on Mi.No.642). Hitler personally opened this exhibition and inaugurated the "Day of German Art" on the 16th.July 1937.
A similar exhibition and "Day of German Art" was held the following year 8th.-10th.July 1938. This 1939 Day of Art was commemorated 14th.-16th.July and was to be the last as henceforth Germany was to have little time left for leisure with World War II.
"Young Venetian Woman" This painting was done by Dürer in 1505 and is painted on wood measuring 35 x 26cm. It hangs at present in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. This painting is unfinished.

1939.25th.August. 11th.Nuremberg Party Rally.
Design identical to the "Labour Day" stamp issued 28.4.39,but with additional inscription "Reichsparteitag 1939". Valid until 31st.December 1940.

6+19 Pfg. Sepia. Portrait of Hitler.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with imprinted 6 Pfg. stamp in sepia depicting Hitler consecrating a Party flag. He performed this ceremony many times at various parades. All banners and flags of the Party were consecrated by touching them with the "Blutfahne" (Blood flag) carried in the 1923 Munich putsch. The reverse of the card depicts a plaque representing "Mother Earth" with her cornucopia of abundance and plenty. Rather inappropriate seeing the immediate future was to be six years of severe rationing.

General interest. Ironically enough this rally was to have been called the "Party Rally of Peace" to be held 2nd.-11th.September 1939. On 1st.September,Germany invaded Poland and precipitated World War II. Naturally,this "Peace Rally" was never held as Germany was at war by then,so there was no special postmark this year!

1939.15th.September. Postal Employees.
Designs by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.13½x14¼. Photogravure printing on coated paper. No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1940.

3+2 Pfg. Brown. Postal Employee's Rally in "Deutschland Hall"Berlin.

4+3 Pfg. Grey blue. Postal employees parading on the occasion of the Post & Telegraphic Scientific Advancement Week in Vienna. A congress where postal officers and employees discussed the latest developments and techniques.

5+3 Pfg. Emerald green. Young postal employees participating in the Vocational Contests.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. Hoisting the flag parade at the postal employees camp at Zessen. At these camps,selected young postal employees marked for future senior positions,received further training. It consisted of both practical and political instruction, the camps being jointly run by the Post and the Party. After passing through this camp,promotion automatically followed.

8+4 Pfg. Orange. "Gold Flag" winners. These awards were for output contests and awarded to employees and postoffices giving the highest output and efficiency during the year.

The first flag in this parade is that of the "Arbeitsfront". Front row, left to right: "Amtswalter" or Political Leader, Post office official, N.S.K.K. (Motorised Nazi Corps)man. Second row: Hitler Youth Leaders - followed by the employees.

10+5 Pfg. Chocolate. "Selecting the best". A winner of an efficiency contest receiving his award.

12+6 Pfg. Red. Cross-country race of postal employees. Excellent sport facilities were available at all larger P.O. centres, and inter-office and regional sports competitions were encouraged.

15+10 Pfg. Claret. Female postal employees at sports activities.

16+10 Pfg. Slate green. "Postschutz" or Post Office Security unit.

20+10 Pfg. Ultramarine. One of the hundred schools of the post office, Glider construction was one of the courses.

24+10 Pfg. Olive green. Old time "Postkutschen" or post coach. The P.O. retained many of these old mail coaches which were used on special occasions, mostly to commemorate old coach runs. The drivers and attendants would wear the old original uniforms and mail would be carried on these coach runs - mail had no special mark to distinguish it.

25+15 Pfg. Indigo. Convalescent home for postal employees at Konigstein/Taunus.

"Postschutz" as depicted on the 16+10 Pfg. value. Were part of the "Feldpost" organisation. For the Polish campaign which gave the Feldpost its first real opportunity of working under actual war conditions, the service was divided into two groups:
(1) The units employed in the telephone service.
(2) The "Special Units" consisting of all post office trades, required to take over former enemy postoffices and installations. The dual role of these units was to repair and maintain these enemy installations, often near the front line and within enemy action. Occasionally they even had to defend these installations against enemy action. So these units were fully armed, and became known as the "Postschutz". Naturally as all the "feldpost" came under army jurisdiction, they all wore normal army uniforms.
Note: The surtax on these stamps was for the P.O. Employees Fund.

1939. 18th. September. Return of Danzig into the Reich.
Designer unknown. Perf. 14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31st. December 1940.

1939.18th.September. Return of Danzig to the Reich.
Designer not known. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid 31.12.40.

6 Pfg. Green. St.Mary's Church,Danzig.
12 Pfg. Brick red. Crane Gate,Danzig.

Varieties. There are no varieties but the colour shading of these two stamps vary from light to dark green,and light to dark brick red.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk for these stamps depicting a silhouette of Danzig: "Triumphant greetings to our Führer and Liberator,Adolf Hitler." used on the 19.9.39. There is another p/mk : "Our Führer has liberated us" this was used on the 1st.Sept. which was the date Hitler invaded Poland,so this p/mk is rather presumptuous.

Postal stationery. Two plain postcards of Danzig with the 5 Pfg. orange,and the 6 Pfg. green imprinted stamps of Danzig had their imprinted stamps overprinted in black "Rpf/Deutsches Reich/Rpf". These cards were valid only in Danzig from 1st.-30th.Sept.1939, and then valid throughout the rest of Germany until 31.12.40.

Philatelic history. As far as postal and telegraphic communications were concerned,practically no damage or interuptions occurred during the occupation of Poland. The whole Polish postal system was taken over by the German postal authorities and functioned without a break. There was no need for the "Postschutz" to see action. Officials of the Reichspost replaced their Polish counterparts,and there was no need to establish a "Dienstpost" as in other occupied countries. Regarding Danzig,even their former p/mks were still used,only the words "Freie Stadt" (Free City) were removed.

Danzig itself became "OPD Danzig" (Head Postal Directorate) of the newly created district of Danzig-West-Prussia. This district comprised the former Free City of Danzig and the former

German regions surrounding it. For the remaining part of Poland which had formerly been German, and parts of "Old Poland" - the "OPD Posen" was created, administrating the "Reichsgau Posen" later to be renamed "Wartheland". The remainder of Poland was annexed to several different OPD's such as Gumbinnen, Königsberg, Breslau, Oppeln, etc.

For the occupation of Poland, the Supreme Commander East appointed a "General Postmaster" who was responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a "Dienstpost". His seat was at Lodz. Responsible to him were all postal personnel of the armed forces, and the appointed postal officials of the newly created OPD's.

In the northerly part of Westpreussen, with Thorn, Dirschau and Bromberg, the Danzig OPD established a new directorate on the same lines as the Danzig OPD; the new district being known as "Reichsgau Danzig Westpreussen".

These five postal administrations lasted only until the 26th. October 1939, and they were taken over by the new administration of the Reich.

Fieldpost. From the occupation of Danzig, we have a unique Feldpost mark (illustrated right). It was used in the autumn of 1939 in Danzig only. Danzig was actually incorporated into the p/mk in the abbreviation "Dzg" thus making obvious the theatre of war from which the P/mk originated. This is the only time this occured on a German feldpost mark of World War II. Five of these p/mks were used with Roman numerals from I to V. At some later date the letters "Dzg" were removed and these p/mks were used for the remainder of the war.

History of the Danzig Campaign. Czechoslovakia had just been conquered. On 26th. October 1938, Poland was requested that the Free City of Danzig be reverted back to Germany. Poland answered that any such request for Danzig could be translated as a threat by Germany to Poland.

24th. August 1939, Germany and Russia signed a none aggression pact.

1st. September 1939, German troops crossed the Polish frontier, and on 17th. September, Russia invaded Poland's other frontier. Poland was conquered, the German and Russian forces meeting at Brest-Litovsk on the 17th. September.

19th.September 1939,Hitler made a triumphant entry into Danzig,and by the 28th.September,Poland was totally conquered. 20th.September, Hitler made a speech in the historic "Artushof" of Danzig:
"I stand for the first time on ground which German settlers acquired 500 years before the first white man settled in the present State of New York. For a further 500 years this ground was and remained German. It will,let everyone be assured - always remain German."

On the completion of the occupation of Poland,Danzig received special treatment with regard to occupation forces as Danzig was considered a part of Germany,and was thus made into a Garrison City where various military administrations were established. When Germany declared war on Russia,the garrison duties of Danzig were taken over by armed police and armed R.A.D.(Labour Corps).Large camps of these R.A.D. had sprung up all over Poland,but their main supplies and headquarters were situated at Danzig-Oliva.

St.Mary's Church. Built at the time of the Teutonic Knights. The largest Protestant church in existence with an area the same as that of Notre Dame of Paris. It contains many art treasures and numerous finely carved altars,with a fine collection of church raiment. A Gothic building of towering square proportions.
The "Krantor" or "Crane Gate",Danzigs oldest water gates,built around 1444. The circular towers actually constitute the gate and the centre portion of the building shown on the stamp is a corn granary. This building is the symbol of the city.

1939.1st.October. Overprinted stamps of Danzig.
The 1924-39 definitive stamps of Danzig Overprinted in black "Deutsches Reich" and new value. Only the 30 Pfg.value which was printed but never issued for the 1938-39 Danzig definitives,has the swastika watermark,the remaining stamps have no watermark. It must be assumed that the 1938-9 issue had been used otherwise they would have been overprinted instead of earlier issue.

Fourteen values: 3 Rpf - brown, 4 Rpf on 35 Pfg - bright blue, 5 Rpf - orange, 8 Rpf - yellow green, 10 Rpf - green, 12 Rpf on 7 Pfg - yellow green, 15 Rpf - scarlet, 20 Rpf - grey,

25 Rpf - carmine, 30 Rpf - purple, 40 Rpf - indigo, 50 Rpf - scarlet and blue, 1RM on 1G - black and orange, 2 RM on 2G - black and carmine.

Varieties. The 30 Pfg. exists with inverted watermark.
The 40 Rpfg on 40 Pfg. value is rich in shades, varying from light to dark blue.
Both the 1 RM. and 2 RM. values exist with either:
(1) thick paper with yellowish gum.
(2) thin paper with white gum.
The 2 RM. value also exists with the "Deutsches Reich" omitted.

Philatelic interest. This set was at first only valid in Danzig, but from the 21st, October 1939 they became valid for the whole of Germany, although they were not on sale in German postoffices until 31st. October 1939.

This rather unusual occurance or using outside stamps in Germany would probably be because Germany had always looked upon Danzig as being German, and the use of their stamps in Germany would consolidate this conjecture.

1939. 27th. October. Winter Charity Issue.
Designs by H. Trier. Perf. 13¾x14. Recess printing.
No watermark. Valid until 30th. June 1940.

3+2 Pfg. Brown. Elbogen Castle. On the River Eger. Founded in 1870 by the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen.

4+3 Pfg. Grey black. Drachenfels (Dragon's Rock). One of the Siebengebirge (Seven Mountains) on the banks of the Rhine near Bonn. It is 1,066 ft. high with the ruins of a castle on the summit. It is one of the most popular view sites along the Rhine on account of its vast panoramic view. It is reputed to be the site where Siegfried slew the dragon.

5+3 Pfg. Emerald green. Kaiserpfalz at Goslar. The stamp actually depicts the Emperor's Palace which is situated in the Kaiserpfalz (Emperor's Square). Goslar was founded in 922 by the Emperor Henry I. One of his successors, Henry III. (1039-56) founded this palace. It was burned down in 1289 and then rebuilt. The outside was restored 1867-78. Inside the Saalbau is the throne room with the Imperial 12th. Century throne. The side chapel of St. Ulrich was restored 1861 and was the domestic chapel of the Imperial Court. Many meetings of the Imperial Diet were held in this palace, as Goslar was the old seat of the Empire Government.

6+4 Pfg. Slate green. Clock Tower at Graz. Graz is an Austrian city. This clock tower is situated on the Schlossberg (Castle Hill) in the centre of the city. A stairway hewn from the solid rock leads up to this tower from the street. The Schlossberg, 1,5454 ft. high, towers above the main city square. The old clock tower and a few old battlements are the only remains of the old city fortifications. This tower, 92 ft. high contains the largest bell in Styria, weighing seven tons and was cast in 1587.

8+4 Pfg. Orange red. Town Hall at Frankfurt. The "Römer" is a group of three buildings of Gothic architecture. This structure was for centuries the symbol of Frankfurt/Main. The Town Hall is part of the Römer, which was built in the 15th. century.

12+6 Pfg. Carmine. Guild Hall at Klagenfurt in Austria. The "Landhaus" seat of the provincial diet was built at the end of the 16th. century. Inside is the "Wappensaal" (Hall of arms) with 665 coat-of-arms of Carinthia.

15+10 Pfg. Brown violet. Schreckenstein Castle at New Aussig. The original castle was destroyed by the Hussites in 1426. The rebuilt castle became the property of Prince Lobowitz in 1880.

25+15 Pfg. Ultramarine. Salzburg Fortress, in Austria. The actual name of the fortress is Hohensalzburg Castle. It was built in 1077 by Archbishop Gebhard, and in the course of time it was extended and enlarged until it was considered impregnable. It is situated on a small hill in the centre of the town. Within the castle is the St. George Chapel, built 1501, with its famous Gothic marble reliefs of the Apostles. On the view depicted on this stamp we can also see five churches, not counting the one in the castle. From left to right we see: the Church of Nönnberg Nunnery, Salzburg Cathedral (1614), the Franciscan Church (13th.cent.), the University Church (1694-1707) and St.Peter's Abbey Church (1130).

40+35 Pfg. Purple. Hohentwiel Castle near Singen. This castle stands on a hill, 2,265 ft. high. It was an enclave of Württemberg within Bavaria, which bravely defended itself in the Thirty Years War. Only a tower remains today.

Varieties. The 12 Pfg from the booklet exists with a "broken spouting" on the downward piping left of the tower.
The 40 Pfg. has a "Ox head" to the left of the mountain.
The 12 Pfg from sheets exists with vertical ribbed gum as well as the normal horizontal ribbed gum.

Postmarks. Above are three of the slogan p/mks used for this issue. This is the first year of the war thus the W.H.W. (Winter Aid Work) now becomes Kriegs WH.W. (War W.H.W.). The two slogans to the left read "People help themselves by helping each other."

Stamp booklets. Consisted of two panes:

6 5 5 5 5	12 12 12 12 12
6 6 6 6 6	A11 3 3 3 3

Details of the sheets, etc. exactly the same as for the previous two years charity issues.
The "A11" label also the same as previous "Become a member of the National Socialist Peoples Charity Organisation."

Postal stationery. There is a set of six official postcards issued the same time as the adhesives. They have a 6+4 Pfg. imprinted stamp in sepia, numerals on a tapestry background designed also by H.Trier. The front half of these cards depict historical German figures: Heinrich I., Martin Luther, Ulrich von Hutten, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, and Carl Peters.

1939.1st.November. Newspaper stamps.
Photogravure printing. Perf.14x13½. W/mk swastikas.

5 Pfg. Green. Newspaper messenger & globe.
10 Pfg. Brown. As above.

These stamps were valid only for sending newspapers from Germany to destinations outside Germany. They are difficult to obtain in used condition, and even the normal used specimens are generally favour cancelled. These stamps genuinely used on full newspaper wrappings are among the scarcest items of the Third Reich period.

General interest. The Berlin Newspaper Post office, employing 700 staff, sent out annually almost 600 million newspapers and magazines, at that time, the majority to homeland addresses. Perhaps it should be mentioned that hundreds of thousands of people in Germany receive their newspapers by postal subscriptions. These subscriptions are paid direct to the post office (i.e. the P.O. acts as newsagent). These annual subscriptions can be paid into any local P.O. and the Reichspost ensures prompt delivery of your newspaper or periodical. This service naturally is used mostly by the rural population.

1940.3rd.March. Leipzig Spring Fair.
Designs are by Axster-Heudtlass, except the 25 Pfg. value by K.Engelhardt. Perf.10½. Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31.12.41.

3 Pfg. Brown. German National Library. Situated in the "Street of the 18th.October" (date of the Battle of Leipzig). Built 1914-16.

As a matter of interest, this Battle of Leipzig was where the combined armies of Germany, Austria and Hungary, defeated Napoleon.
In this library, copies of all German books printed in Germany or abroad since January 1st. 1913, are held here (1,225,000 volumes up to 1936). Also housed in this library is the "German Museum for books and manuscripts". In the past the official German dictionary ("Duden") was issued from this library, but today it is issued from West Germany. The statue of Gutenberg depicted on the stamp, stands outside this library.
6 Pfg. Grey green. Clock Tower House. A fairly modern building situated on the Augustusplatz in the centre of the city.
12 Pfg. Carmine. Old Town Hall. Situated on the east side of the "Market" near the centre of the city. It was built in 1558 and restored in 1909. It contains an interesting "Stadtgeschichtliches" museum which deals with the history of Leipzig.
25 Pfg. Ultramarine. Technical and Building Fair. This collection of exhibition halls is situated on the outskirts of the city. The Technical Fair with its seventeen huge buildings was errected 1927-28. The largest hall has 170,000 sq.ft. of floor space and an unsupported roof (without columns) of 321 ft. span.

Varieties. The 3 Pfg. exists imperforate on the left side.

Postmarks. Although this is the first time that stamps have been issued to celebrate one of these fairs, there have been previous special p/mks. There is one "Leipzig, Festival Place" in 1884, a "Bicycle Fair" in 1899, etc. The first time Leipzig was called the "Fair Place" or "Fair City" was on a p/mk of 1907.

There are six special p/mks for this fair, used in their appropriate fair halls:

(1) "Messehaus Handelshof" - Trade Hall.
(2) "Messehaus Petershof" - Peter's Hall.
(3) "Presse Postamt" - Press P.O. in the House of Nations.
(4) "Ring Messhaus" - Ring Fair Hall.
(5) "Eulitz Haus" - Eulitz Fair Hall.
(6) "Kaufhaus" - Buying Hall.

The first four are illustrated previous page.
These p/mks were used from 2nd.-8th.March.
There is also a slogan p/mk illustrated right "Spring Fair 1940. Begins 3rd. March."

General interest. The Leipzig Fairs ("Messen") established since the mid 12th.century, have developed into "Sample Fairs" ("Muster Messe") and these initials "MM" are now the symbol of these fairs. These initials are incorporated in the stamp designs. There are two fairs, the Spring Fair ("Frühjahrsmesse") and the Autumn Fair ("Herbstmesse"). Each last approx. one week and are of immense value to Germany's trade.

1940. 28th. March. 2nd. National Stamp Exhibition, Berlin.
Design by G. Fritz. Perf. 13¾x14.
Recess printing. No watermark. Valid till 31.12.41.

24+76 Pfg. Green. "Court of Honour" of the Reichs-Chancellery, Berlin.

Varieties. There are no varieties, but there are vary-ing shades of colour from light green to black green.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting six planes fly-ing past the "Victory Column" in Berlin. There is also the oblong special p/mk illustrated direct right. Both of these p/mks were used from 28th.-31st. March 1940.

Philatelic interest. At the special post office within the exhibition only one stamp could be purchased per admission ticket, and although

the face value of this stamp is 1 Mk. these stamps were sold at the exhibition for 50 Pfg. As from 1st.April these stamps were also available from the philatelic counter at Berlin G.P.O. at normal face value. The exhibition was from 28th.-31st.March 1940. There was a picturesque souvenir sheet available at this exhibition with space for the stamp and special postmark in the centre. It lists all the benefits of joining the Berlin Society, it also lists the Reichspostminister Dr.Ingemar E.Ohnesorge, as the chief supporter or sponsor of this exhibition. The surtax on stamp for Culture Fund.

General interest. The new Reich Chancellery.
On 30th.January 1937, Hitler commissioned the architect Albert Speer to give Berlin a new face, and bestowed on him the title "General Construction Inspector of Berlin". Part of this reconstruction consisted of four new ring roads to ease traffic in the city centre, and two new railway stations to replace the existing twelve stations. The first really representative building of the New Germany was the new Reich Chancellery, which was completed by Speer in only nine months.

1940.10th.April. Hitler's 51st.Birthday.
Design by Prof.R.Klein from a photo by Hoffmann.
Perf.14x13½. Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.41.

12+38 Pfg. Brown red. Hitler and child.

Varieties. There is a colour variety, brick red instead of the normal brown red.
There is also an interesting propaganda forgery of this stamp with the design altered to show the little girl spitting in Hitler's face and the inscription altered to: "Deutsches Ziel" (German aim). Lawrence & Graves a Hollywood stamp dealers printed these, but all except a few hundred were confiscated by the government.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the hammer of industry and the ear of corn of agriculture (the home front) being just as important as the war front symbolised by the sword and oak leaves of victory. This is the first time the

Fuhrer's birthday date and the town using the p/mk is not included in the actual p/mk design, these are to be found in the normal ring cancellation alongside the designed p/mk. The following towns used this p/mk for the one day only 20th.April (Hitler's birthday): Berlin, Cologne, Danzig, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Posen, Vienna.

Philatelic interest. This is the only occasion when the design of a stamp was taken from the design of an official postcard, as the full postcard size photo used on this stamp illustrates one of the series of five cards issued to commemorate Hitler's previous birthday, April 20th.1939.

1940.30th.April. May Day.
Design by A.Grögerchen. Perf.14. Photogravure printing on coated paper, at the State Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1941.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Wehrmacht symbol.

The design is a knight or symbolic figure of the Wehrmacht defending industry (smoking chimnies) and agriculture (plough). The two symbols to the right and the left of the figure are the letters "S" and "F" respectively of the ancient Germ-anic "Ruhnen" alphabet. The "S" symbol was adopted by the "Jungvolk" (Hitler Youth between 7-12 years) and the "F" by the "Wolflings" (Hitler Youth up to the age of six years) as their official Party badges.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used at a special post office in Munich for the one day, 1st.May 1940, it depicts the heraldic gateway of Munich with inscription : "Munich. Chief City of the Movement. Special P.O."

1940.22nd.June. "Blue Ribbon" Race.
Design by E.Stahl. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas.
Valid until 31st.December 1941.

25+100 Pfg. Ultramarine. Jumping horse.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depciting the arms of Hamburg "Great German Prize for three year olds." This p/mk was used on the following days: 23rd.,26th.,28th., and 30th.June 1940.

General interest. This race meeting was held from 23rd.-30th.June. This Great German Prize race for three year old horses was run on the last day of the meeting,30th.June.
The race this year was won by a horse called "Schwarzöls" (Black Oil) ridden by G.Streit.

1940.20th.July. "Brown Ribbon" Race.
Design by Prof.R.Klein,engraving by Prof.Lorber. Recess printing at the State Printing Works,Vienna. Perf.14. No watermark. Valid until 30.6.41.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. War chariot driven by "Victory"

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting horses running in the actual "Brown Ribbon" race. This p/mk was used on the 28th.July the day of the race. There is also another special p/mk for this meeting "Day of International Jumping Sports" depicting three horses hurdling,and was used 21st.July. There is a slogan p/mk similar to previous years advertising the meeting 10th.-28th.July 1940.

General interest. This year the race was won by a horse called "Bellini", an Italian horse with an Italian rider,P.Gubellini.

1940.25th.July. Return of Eupen,Malmedy and Moresnet to Germany.
Designs by E.R.Vogenauer. Perf.14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.41.

6+4 Pfg. Green. View of Malmedy.
12+8 Pfg. Brown red. View of Eupen.

The 6+4 Pfg value depicts the Church of Saints,Peter,Paul & Quirinus in Malmedy. Formerly a Benedictine Abbey Church dating from 648. This present church was erected 1775-84 by sculptor architect Gallisen. Inscription on these stamps;"Eupen-Malmedy again German."

Varieties. The 6+4 Pfg. exists with a "sunray" left of church.

Postmarks. There are three special p/mks of identical format,for Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet. Inscription:"Homecomming to the Greater Germany Fatherland. These p/mks were in use from the 18th.May 1940, which was the actual date on which these territories were annexed, until the end of the war. They were in continous use.

Eupen-Malmedy-Moresnet. Malmedy and Moresnet are small towns in the Belgian province of Liege. Malmedy originally belonged to the imperial abbey of Stavelot,a principality of the Holy Roman Empire. After the French Revolution,the Vienna Treaty (1815) allotted the eastern part of this district with Malmedy to Prussia. The Versailles Treaty after World War I gave the whole of this principality to Belgium.

Eupen was part of the ancient duchy of Limburg and suffered exactly the same treatment as Malmedy.

After the invasion of Belgium by Germany,this territory was annexed to Germany 18th.May 1940. This action naturally was not recognised by the Belgian government in exile,and after World War II the territory was again reunited with Belgium.

1940.9th.August. 50th.Anniversary of Acquiring Heligoland.
Design by Erich Meerwald. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1941.

6+94 Pfg. Red & green. Heligoland.

Varieties. This stamp exists with a "tree" on the island. Also with a "moon" rising above the island. Note: benzine will affect the colours of this stamp.

Postmarks. There is a special,p/mk depicting a lobster (fishing is the main industry of the island),with a lifebelt incorporated as the double outer rings of the p/mk "50 Years German." Used for one day 9th.August 1940.

Heligoland. A small island of eight square miles, situated in the North Sea,thirty six miles N.W. of the mouth of the River Elbe.

Heligoland is a Danish word meaning "Holy Island".

In the 15th.century it belonged to Schleswig,and in 1714 it became Danish. During this time,in 1796,the Free City of Hamburg provided postal service. England occupied the island in 1807,and this was officially recognised in 1810. A former Hamburg postal agent was appointed postmaster of the first British P.O. on the 1st.July 1866. The British Governor,Maxse,requested a local postal service which was granted by the German Reichstag on July 15th.1873,thus making a general postal arrangement possible.

From 1867-1890,a unique situation arose whereby the stamps of a British possession were printed in a foreign country,as the well known "Victoria head" stamps were printed in the German State Printing Works,Berlin. Indeed,their chief stamp designer also designed these stamps.

Heligoland was ceded to Germany,9th.August 1890 and henceforth only the stamps of Germany were used on the island. During World War II,Heligoland became a fortified island,and the R.A.F. made a 1,000 bomber raid on it 18.4.42. It was used as a bombing target for the R.A.F. after the war,and then was once more ceded back to Germany 6th.September 1952.

This stamp is possibly the only example of a stamp issuing country or actually island,being depicted in its entirity on a stamp.

1940.5th.November. Winter Relief Fund.
Designs by L.Wüst. Perf 14x13¾. Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 30th.June 1941.

3+2 Pfg. Brown. Artushof,Danzig. Once the drinking hall and dancing place of wealthy Danzigers,but since 1742 used as a corn exchange. The building with its tall pointed windows was errected 1477-1481, but the original gable was replaced in 1617 by a blind wall. The "Hall" is part of the 1481 building,but was subsequently adorned in the strangest fashion,with paintings,reliefs and statues. From the ceiling hang six old models of Danzig ships. It was in this building that Hitler made his speech on the conquest of Danzig 20th.Sept.1939.
4+3 Pfg. Indigo. Town Hall,Thorn. The town of Thorn on the right bank of the Vistula,was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. The Town Hall in the market place dates from the 13th.century. Opposite it stands a bronze statue of Copernicus who was born in Thorn in 1473.
5+3 Pfg. Yellow green. Kaub Castle. Kaub is a town on the east bank of the Rhine. In the middle of the river on a ledge or rock stands the "Pfalzgrafenstein" or castle. In medieval times boats passing this building had to pay a tribute. The tower is hexagonal with a pentagonal turret. It was at this point of the Rhine that Marshal Blücher crossed with his Prussian Corps in 1814.
6+4 Pfg. Grey green. City Theater,Poznan. Poznan or Posen,one of the oldest cities of Poland,belonged to Prussia from 1793 until

1918 when it was restored to Poland. It is the chief town of the Poznan district. At this time Poland was part of Greater Germany. The city theatre or Opera House was built in 1910. President Hindenburg was born in Poznan in 1847.

8+4 Pfg. Red orange. Heidelberg Castle. This castle was probably begun by Count Palatine Ludwig I (1214-1231) but the greater part of it was constructed by the Elector Otto Heinrich (1556-1559), Friedrich IV (1583-1610) and Friedrich V. (1610-1621). After its destruction by the French, efforts were made to render it habitable again by the Electors Karl Philips (1716-1742) and Karl Theodor (1742-1799) but in 1746 a fire reduced the whole building to its present state of graceful ruin. It is built on a spur of the Königstuhl (640 ft. high).

12+6 Pfg. Carmine. Porta Nigra, Treves. The Black Gate of Treves, was one of the four immense fortified gateways which were erected in the 3rd. century. Made from blocks of sandstone turned black with age. These blocks are fastened with iron braces, and no mortar was used in its construction. Although the gate is now black, its name was given for a very different reason. The Romans used this gate when they went out to war and called it the Gate of Mars, but when they returned defeated they renamed it the Black Gate.

15+10 Pfg. Brown purple. New Theatre, Prague. Prague is the capital of Czechoslovakia, but at this time, the country was part of Greater Germany. This National Theatre was built 1868-1861, but was destroyed by fire in 1883. It was rebuilt from public subscriptions, and the new theatre was designed by architect Joseph Zileh. All the leading Czech musicians such as Smetena, Dvorak, etc. were closely associated with this theatre.

25+15 Pfg. Ultramarine. Town Hall, Bremen. This Gothic building in the centre of the "old city" was erected 1405, with a fine Renaissance facade which was added 1609-1616. At intervals in this facade above the arcaded sidewalks with its eleven arches are the medieval statues of the Emperor and the seven electors, and at the sides there are other statues of prophets and saints. Its banqueting hall with huge model ships hanging from the ceilings suggests Hanseatic times.

40+15 Pfg. Purple. Town Hall, Münster. This Rathaus was built before the mid 13th. century. The facade was added 1335, and has a highly ornate gable above an arcade. On the ground floor is the "Friedens Saal" where the treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648. Thirty five portraits of princes and diplomats concerned in the treaty were painted by J.B. Floris in 1646-9 and hang round this hall.

Varieties. The 6+4 Pfg. value exists with vertical ribbed gum as well as the normal horizontal ribbed gum.

Postmarks. Unlike previous years there was only the one type of slogan p/mk instead of several (illustrated right), wording: "2nd. War Winter Help Work." Henceforth the funds of this charity would be used for war effort.

Stamp booklets. Consisted of two panes:

5 5 5 5 5	12 12 12 12 12
6 6 6 6 6	A11 3 3 3 3

These booklets and their sheets are identical to those of the previous year. The "A11" label also reads the same "Become a member of the National Socialist Peoples Charity Organisation."
These booklets were issued December 1940, price 2 RM.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard issued the same time as the adhesives. A sepia imprinted stamp depicts a hammer and a sword with numeral value superimposed 6+4 Pfg. The front half of the card depicts a worker with a hammer and a soldier with rifle, inscription below: "Fight. Work, Sacrifice."

1940. 26th. November. 50th. Anniversary of discovery of Diptheria Serum.
Designer unknown. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing at State Printing Works Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31.12.41.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Portrait of Behring.
25+10 Pfg. Ultramarine. As above.

Varieties. There are various varieties where the inscriptions are mutilated, the best known being "Bchring" for "Behring".

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks of identical design. One from Marburg "Remembrance Festival at Philipps University", it was here that Behring was a professor in 1895.

The other p/mk was used at Leverkusen "Remembrance Festival in Marburg",it was here that the diptheria antitoxin was first produced for the market. Both of these p/mks have a facsimile of Behring's signature,and were used 4th.-6th.December 1940.

Emil Adolf von Behring. Born at Hansdorf in Prussia,15th.March 1854. Son of a teacher. Graduated in medicine from Berlin University 1880, and joined the army medical corps,it was during this period that he became interested in the cure for infectious diseases. In 1889 he became an assistant to the famous Robert Koch in his Institute of Infectious Diseases. In 1890 whilst working with the Japanese, Kitasato,he demonstrated that it was possible to imunise an animal against tetanus by use of serum. After further researches he developed a diptheria antitoxin in the same year,and made it available to the medical world in 1892. In 1893 he became Professor of Hygiene at Halle University,and in 1895,Professor and Director of the Hygiene Institute at Marburg. Behring received the Nobel Prize in 1901 and was awarded the title of "von". In 1915 to commemorate the 25th. anniversary of his diptheria serum,a special medal was struck. Behring died of pneumonia on 31st.March 1917 at Marburg.

1941.12th.January. Day of the Stamp.
Design by E.Meerwald. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1942.

6+24 Pfg. Green. Postilion blowing horn.

Postmarks. There are ten different designs all with a war motif,used in various towns between 10th.-14th. January:
Armoured car - used by 52 towns,
Edelweis and rifle - 16 towns,
Infantry - 16 towns, U-Boat (18)
Pioneers Bridge (17).
Heavy guns (18),Signal Corps (17)
Dive bombers (17) "E" Boat (27)
Parachutists - 14 towns.

Day of the Stamp. The idea originated at the 11th.Congress of the "Federation Nationale de Philatelic" in 1935 where it was proposed that each country belonging to the federation should issue a special stamp to commemorate the "Day of the Stamp" for philatelic publicity. The date choosen was the first Sunday after 7th.January which was the birthday of Heinrich von Stephan, the father of the U.P.U. On the 7th.January 1936 a semi-official postcard was issued with a special postmark to commemorate this event for the first time. At the F.I.P. Conference in Paris 1937, the date of issue of the "Day of the Stamp" was amended to allow members to choose a date convenient to that country, either in early January or at the end of the year so that it would not interfere with that countries regular stamp issues. 10th.January 1937, again Germany brought out a semi-official card and used a special postmark, and it continued this practice until this year (1941) when they issued their first special stamp. It is a mystery why they did wait so long, as Germany had been issuing a variety of special stamps to collect revenue and surtax, and at least this "Day of the Stamp" was at least a valid excuse for issuing a stamp and charging surtax.

1941.30th.January. German-Italian Brotherhood in Arms.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.13½x14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
Watermark - swastikas. Valid until 31.12.42.

12+38 Pfg. Carmine. Mussolini and Hitler.

Varieties. There are no printing varieties but this stamp exists in a full range of shades from light to deep brown carmine.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a sword and clasped hands. This p/mk was used in taree cities: Berlin, Vienna, Munich, for one day only 30th.January 1941.

Hitler-Mussolini Meetings. Mussolini was summoned by Hitler to the Berghof on January 19th.1941. Mussolini fully expected to be reproached for the Italian debacles in Egypt and Greece of the past year. Hitler had called this meeting for a far

more important topic,he required Mussolini's full support for his invasion of Russia,originally set for 15th,May 1941,but later set back to 22nd.June.

The previous meetings of the two axis partners were; First meeting,14th.June 1934 at Venice. Munich Pact meeting at Munich 29th.September 1938. Brenner Pass meeting 18th.-19th.June 1940. Hitler's state visit to Italy,28th.October 28th.1940.

For the postmarks enthusiast there were special postmarks for these occasions. For poor linguists the inscription on this stamp : "Two people in one struggle".

1941.1st.March. Leipzig Spring Fair.
Designs by Erich Stahl. Perf.14x13¾. Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1942.

3 Pfg. Brown. House of Nations. Called "Europahaus",situated in the south-east corner of the spacious Augustus Platz. Built in 1929. In this building the various nations had their press headquarters.
6 Pfg. Green. Cloth Hall. The "Gewandhaus" is actually a Concert Hall. The stamp depicts the new "Gewandhaus" built 1880-84,and renown for its international music concerts. The old "Gewandhaus" is in the old part of the city and is used as a market hall during the fair.
12 Pfg. Rose red. Old Weigh House. The "Alte Waage" stands in the old city and was originally built as a public weigh house. It is now used as the Leipzig Fair Office.
25 Pfg. Blue. Main Railway Station. The "Hauptbahnhof" was built 1904-1915 and is one of the largest stations in Europe. Its street frontage is 980 ft. and it has twenty-six platforms.

Varieties. The 3 Pfg. exists in which the year reads "1921" instead of "1941".

Postmarks. There are five different special p/mks. Used 1st.-7th.March 1941.
(1) Ring Fair Hall.
(2) Buying Hall.
(3) Press P.O. in House of Nations.
(4) Trade Hall.
(5) Peter's Hall.(Illustrated right)

1941.8th.March. Vienna Spring Fair.
Designs by Prof.W.Dachauer. Perf.13¾x14. Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1942.

3 Pfg., Brown. Dancer.(statue). This is the allegorical figure representing the "Spirit of the Fair".
6 Pfg. Green. Exhibition Hall and arms of Vienna. Also on the left wing of the eagle the symbol of the fair "WM" for "Wien Messe".
12 Pfg. Scarlet. Municipal Theatre & Allegory of the theatre. The "Burg Theatre" is situated in "Der Ring" the city centre.
25 Pfg. Blue. Prince Eugene's Equestrian Statue. This bronze statue stands in the Heldenplatz along with a similar statue of Archduke Karl (victor over Napoleon in 1809). Both of these statues were by Anton Fernkorn. It was falsely rumoured that Fernkorn committed

suicide because he had balanced Eugene's horse on its tail. Prince Eugene. Napoleon rated him as one of the greatest commanders in history. He had a remarkable career: penniless at 20, major general at 22, supreme commander at 34, and later refused the crown of Poland.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk with the symbol of the fair "WM" "Wiener Messe" or Vienna Fair. Used from 7th.-16th. March 1941. There is also a slogan p/mk with fair symbol "Vienna Fair. 9th.-16th. March 1941".

Varieties. There is a variety of both the 3 Pfg. and 6 Pfg. values, where a black line goes through the figure of the value. Also a very interesting variety of the 25 Pfg. which came about thus: These stamps were printed from a cylinder from which previously the 1 Zloty stamps of the General Government depicting Brühl Palace, had been printed. The etching of this stamp had not been completely erased from the cylinder when the new Vienna Fair stamp was etched on it. The result being that part of the Zloty design could be seen on the margin of the new stamp, in particular the word "Zloty". This variety can only be found on the early printings as this blemish was soon erased.

To the right are depicted two photo essays of two unadopted designs. As can be seen, the 3 Pfg. shows a far more spiritual "Spirit of the fair" than the design adopted, whilst the 6 Pfg. is almost identical to the adopted design except for the difference in the inscription type.

1941. 17th. April. Hitler's 52nd. Birthday.
Design by E.R. Vogenaur from a photo by Hoffmann.
Perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$. Photogravure printing on coated paper. Watermark - swastikas.
Valid until 31st. December 1942.

12+38 Pfg. Rose red. Portrait of Hitler.

Varieties. There are no printing varieties, but this stamp exists with both horizontal and vertical gum ribbing.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the swastika, sword of war and oak leaves of victory. It was used for one day only 20th. April 1941 at Berlin, Obersalzberg, Munich and Vienna.

General interest. The uniform cap that Hitler is wearing is quite a weighty affair as it was steel lined to give protection against any attempts at assassination. This was Hitler's year of destiny: the invasion of Russia.

1941.16th.May. Postal Employees.
These stamps are of similar format to the previous Postal Employees issue of 15th.September 1939, only smaller in size with a change of colour and values.

6+9 Pfg.	Yellow green.	Hoisting the flag parade.
8+12 Pfg.	Brown red.	"Gold Flag" winners.
12+18 Pfg.	Lake.	Cross country motor race.
16+24 Pfg.	Black.	Postschutz.
20+30 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	Postal school making gliders.
24+36 Pfg.	Violet.	Old Post Coach.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard issued the same time as the adhesives. The green 6+9 Pfg. imprinted stamp is of identical design to the adhesive stamp. On the front half of the card again printed in green is the Postal Employees Rally in the Deutschland Hall, Berlin - this design was used on the 3+2 Pfg. value of the 1939 Postal Employees issue. This card was designed by Axster Heudtlass (the designer of the stamps) and his wife.

Philatelic interest.
To the right are illustrated two special blocks or trials. Probably similar blocks exist of the other values. Presumably the stamp with margins either side would be a colour proof, whilst the block would be a die proof. The following colours are known to exist in these "trials". The 16 Pfg. in red instead of grey. The 24 Pfg. in orange and also blue instead of violet. The 8 Pfg. in seven dif-ferent colours. These trials and miniature blocks were sometimes specially prepared as gifts to various officials.

1941.20th.June. 72nd.Anniversary of the Hamburg Derby.
Design by Erich Meerwald, engraving by Prof.F.Lorber.
Recess printing. Perf.14. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1942.

25+100 Pfg. Blue. Head of a racehorse.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the arms of Hamburg. It was used on the following dates: 22nd., 25th., 27th., and 28th.June 1941. The race being run on the 29th.June.

General interest. The race was won this year by a horse named "Magnat" ridden by G.Streit. So this year the "Blue Ribbon" was won by a German horse.

1941.20th.July. Brown Ribbon of Germany Race.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.14.
Recess printing at the State Printing Works, Vienna.
No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1942.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. Amazones in attack.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk for this issue (above left) with identical design to the stamp. Used for the day of race 27th.July. During this racing week there was also another special p/mk (above centre) "International day of Steeplechasing" used for one day, 20th.July 1941. There is also a slogan p/mk "International Racing Week/Munich/ 5th.-27th.July/Brown Ribbon of Germany".

Philatelic interest. Illustrated above right is a die proof of this stamp on very thick white paper. Sheets like these were sometimes given as souvenirs to high officials and there will always be difficulty to differentiate between the official proofs and souvenirs.

General interest. The race this year was won by a horse named "Wilding" which was ridden by G.Streit.

1941. 1st.August - 1944. Hitler Heads Definitives.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.14. No watermark.

Typographic printing on coated paper. (Size 18½ x 22½mm.)

1 Pfg.	Grey.
	Grey black.
3 Pfg.	Yellow brown.
4 Pfg.	Slate.
5 Pfg.	Yellow green.
	Dark olive green.

6 Pfg. Bluish violet.
Deep violet.
8 Pfg. Orange red.
10 Pfg. Dark brown. (December 1942)
12 Pfg. Carmine. (December 1942)

Recess printing. (size 18½ x 22½mm.) Design by E.Meerwald.

10 Pfg. Dark brown.
12 Pfg. Carmine.
15cPfg. Brown lake.
16 Pfg. Turquoise green.
20 Pfg. Cobalt.
24 Pfg. Orange brown.

Recess printing. (size 21½ x 26mm.

25 Pfg. Ultramarine.
30 Pfg. Olive green.
40 Pfg. Magenta.
42 Pfg. Emerald green. (1944)
50 Pfg. Myrtle green.
60 Pfg. Red brown.
80 Pfg. Indigo.

Mark values 1942-44. Design by W.Dachauer, engraved by Prof.F.Lorber. Recess printing on unwatermarked paper.
All values in two perfs; Perf.12½ & Perf.14.
1 RM. Blackish green.
2 RM. Violet.
3 RM. Brown red.
5 RM. Ultramarine.
These Mark values were printed in sheets of 25 at the State Printing Works, Vienna. The 12½ Perf. is very rough, small holes and varying distances between the holes.

Colour shades. There are a variety of minor shades amongst these stamps owing to the different consistency of the inks and the variation in paper, as both these fluctuated owing to their scarcity during the war years. The only official colour variations are included in the lists of values above.
Imperforated. The following values were genuinely sold imperforate at the postoffice counters: 3, 6, 8, 12, 40, 42 Pfg. 1, 2, 3 RM.
Gumming. There are both white and yellow gum. Also each of these gums comes in three types: vertical ribbed gum, horizontal ribbed gum, and plain gum.

Varieties.
1 Pfg. "Leaves" on Hitler's head.
4 Pfg. "Dfutsches Reich" mis-spelling.
5 Pfg. "Van Dyke Beard" on Hitler. Damaged right hand "5". Damaged lettering.
10 Pfg. Right hand frame damaged, making stamp 0.5 mm. smaller.
30 Pfg. Ink blob under chin, making a tight collar.
60 Pfg. "horsetail" at back of head.
3 RM. Hitler with grey hair.
5 RM. "D" damaged on top. "D" damaged on bottom.

6 Pfg. Exists on thick yellowish paper also yellow gum.
25 Pfg. Exists in cornflower blue.

Stamp booklets. Two booklets were issued, both in December 1941. They differ only on page four in the inscription of the label. These booklets sold for 2 RM. and consisted of five panes:

5 5 5 5 5	3 3 3 3	A18 4 4 4	A18 6 6 6	A21 12 12 12
1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6	A19 4 8 8	6 6 6 6	A22 12 12 12

Booklet II. difference pane four: A20 6 6 6
6 6 6 6

Labels:
A18. "Spare bei/der Post/sparkasse" - Save with P.O. Savings Bank.
A19. "Werde/Postscheck/teilnehmer" - Use a P.O. Account.
A20. "Glückwünsche/durch/Schmuckblatt/telegramm" - Congratulations by special telegram.
A21. "Unterstützt /das/Deutsche/Rote Kreuz" - Help the German Red Cross.
A.22. "Tretet/in die/NSV ein" - Become a member of the N.S. Charity Organisation.

Apart from the booklet combinations, the 6 Pfg and 4 Pfg stamps were available se-tenant from stamp vending machines. For a 10 Pfg. coin you received these two values se-tenant. Thus it was possible to obtain 6-4, 4-6, 6-4-6, 4-6-4 combinations.

Coils. Coils of 500 stamps were prepared for stamp vending machines. These coil stamps are collected in strips of eleven thus proving that they could not come from a normal sheet which only has rows of ten. These coils were printed from normal cylinders, but the "gutters" were removed from the cylinders and replaced by stamps thus giving "continuous" coils. Values of coils available: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, (typo) 10, 12, 15, 16, 10, 24 Pfg. (recess).

Postal stationery. In August 1941, the following plain cards with imprinted Hitler head stamps were issued:
5 Pfg. green, 6 Pfg. violet, 6 Pfg. purple, 15 Pfg. brown lake, reply cards 5+5 Pfg. green, 6+6 Pfg. violet, 15+15 Pfg. brown lake. Later there were "Get to know Germany" cards with views and 6 Pfg. sepia imprinted stamps. Later in 1943 the plain 5 Pfg. green and 6 Pfg. violet cards had various slogans printed on the front bottom left hand corner.

General interest. These definitives remained in use till the end of the war, after which, stocks of them were obliterated by various methods so that they could be used as provisional stamps until new stamps could be printed.
During World War II the 3, 4, 6, and 8 Pfg. values were forged by British Intelligence and the 6 and 12 Pfg. values were forged by the American Intelligence. Some of the forgeries were used for posting sacks of pamphlets dropped by parachute. The forged stamps were cancelled with forged postmarks of Wien 8, Wien 40, and Hannover 1. There are also forged 12 Pfg. valus in blocks of four with the inscriptions altered from "Deutsches Reich" to "Futsches Reich" (Finished Reich) but these were only for propaganda purposes.

1941. 16th. September. Berlin Grand Prix Race.
Design by E. Meerwald. Perf. 14.
Recess printing. No watermark.
Valid until 31st. December 1942.

25+50 Pfg. Ultramarine. Brandenburg Gate.

Varieties. There is a colour shade. The original colour is given as violet-ultramarine, and the colour variety is deep violet-blue.

Special postmark. There is a special p/mk depicting three horses fighting out the finish of a race. "Grand Prix of the German Capital", used for the day of the race only, 14th. September 1941.

General interest. The Berlin Grand Prix is for four year olds and over, run over a distance of 1½ miles at the Hoppegarten race course. Prize money 250,000 RM. Race won by an Italian horse "Niccolo Dell Arca" ridden by P. Gubellini.

1941.16th.September. Vienna Fair.
Design of 12+8 Pfg. by Prof.E.Puchinger and the 15+10 Pfg. by Prof.F.Zerritsch.
Perf.$13\frac{3}{4}$x14 for 12 Pfg. 14x$13\frac{3}{4}$ for 15 Pfg.
Recess printing at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark.
Valid until 31st.December 1942.

12+8 Pfg. Rose red. View from Belvedere Palace.
15+10 Pfg. Violet. Lower Belvedere gardens.

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks,the immediate right one for the "Fair Palace" used from 21st.-28th.September. The far right for "Place of the Technical Fair",used from 19th.-28th.Sept. There is also a slogan p/mk "20th.Year of Vienna Fair. 21st.-28th.September 1941."

General interest. Belvedere Palace was built between 1700 and 1723 as a Summer Palace for Prince Eugene,by Lucas von Hildebrandt. Upper Belvedere,the main building stands on a height at the head of Prinz Eugenstrasse (view shown on stamp). This palace stands in an immense terraced park resplendent with fountains and statuary.

Lower Belvedere is a long single storey garden house with a centre pavilion which stands in the grounds of the main palace.

On the death of Eugene,this palace was bought by the Hapsburgs,and it was from here that Archduke Franz Ferdinand set out for Sarajevo where he was assassinated,and thus started World War I. Today,Lower Belvedere is an art gallery showing the baroque period, whilst Upper Belvedere houses a collection of 19th.century and modern paintings.

1941.29th.September. Union of Carinthia,Styria and Krain.
Designs by Erich Meerwald. Perf.14x$13\frac{3}{4}$.
Photogravure printing on coated paper at the State Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1942.

3+7 Pfg. Brown. Marburg Castle. Marburg in Styria is now called Maribor in Slovenia. This castle was built in the 15th.century, but has been deprived of some of its original character by the grafting-on of a 16th.century renaissance loggia and 18th.century barcque enlargements.

6+9 Pfg. Violet. View of Veldes with the pilgrimage church of Maria Wörth. The Wothersee is the largest lake in Carinthia with the towns of Portschach and Velden at either end. Maria Wörth is a small village on a cape jutting out into the lake. The little gothic church is often called "Maria in the sea" it has a tiny crypt.

12+13 Pfg. Lake. Pettau City Tower. Pettau in Styria is now called Ptuj in Slovania. It is a medieval town dating back to Roman times when it was called Paetovrum. This city tower is part of the old defence walls of the town.

25+15 Pfg. Blue. View of Triglav, which is a mountain in Carinthia.

Postmarks.

Each of the towns illustrated on the stamps had its own special p/mk. Meistern is the largest town near the Triglav mountain so this is the p/mk associated with this stamp. The arms of these towns are depicted on the various p/mks. These p/mks were in use for one day only, 1st.October 1941, which was the day the reunion of these lost districts was celebrated.

General interest. Carinthia, is the southermost province of Austria, with an area of 3,681 sq.miles. It lies on the borders of Jugoslavia and Hungary. It became Austrian crownland in the 14th.century. In 1919 parts of it were ceded to Italy and Jugoslavia.
Styria, second largest province in Austria, 6,325 sq.miles. It lies alongside Carinthia, also bordering Jugoslavia and Hungary. This district passed to the Dukes of Austria in the 12th.century. Part of it was ceded to Jugoslavia in 1919.

On the 17th.April 1941, German forces took over Jugoslavia, and the areas of these provinces previously ceded to Jugoslavia were given back to Austria or rather Greater Germany. After World War II, these areas reverted back to Jugoslavia.

So these stamps were to commemorate the handing back of the ceded areas.

1941. 28th.November 1941. 150th.Anniversary of death of Mozart.
Design and engraving by H.Ranzoni. Perf.14.
Recess printing at the State Printing Works, Vienna.
No watermark. Valid until 31st.December 1942.

6+4 Pfg. Violet. Head of Mozart.

Postmarks. There are two special p/mks. One used in Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace "Mozart's Birth City" used for one day only 5th.December 1941.
The second was used in Vienna for the "Mozart Week", a festival of Mozart music to commemorate the anniversary of his death. Used for the duration of the festival, 28th.Nov. - 5th.Dec.1941.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
Born at Salzburg 27th.January 175[illegible]
Son of a musician in the service of the Archbishop of Salzburg.
A child prodigy, Mozart could play the harpsichord at the age of four and produced musical compositions by the age of six. Between 1762-1765 his father took him and his sister on a tour of the courts and

noble houses of Vienna, Paris and London. In 1768 Mozart was appointed Concert Master to the Archbishop of Salzburg. He left for Vienna 1782 where his friendship with Haydn began, and where his greatest music was written. These years were spent mostly in poverty. In 1787 he was made Court Musician, and in 1788 he wrote three of his greatest concert works, Symphonies in E Flat, in G Minor, and in C, all in six weeks. During his lifetime he composed over six hundred works, including 22 operas, 54 symphonies, etc. His last work was his own "Requiem" which he composed just before he died in Vienna, 5th. December 1791.

1942. 11th. January. Day of the Stamp.
Design by E. Stahl. Perf. 14x13½.
Photogravure printing at the Sate Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark. Valid until 31.12.42.

6+24 Pfg. Violet. Philatelist.

Postmark. There is a special p/mk depicting a posthorn. The initials on this p/mk "R.D.P." stand for "Reich Union of Philatelists" which was part of the K.d.F. This p/mk used for one day only 11th. January 1942 in 133 different towns.

General interest. This event was first commemorated on a German stamp in 1941.

Postal stationery. There is a set of four post cards with a 3 Pfg. brown imprinted Hitler head stamp. The front half of these cards illustrate various war departments: Africa Corps, Fieldpost, German Navy and the Todt Organisation.

1942. 10th. March. War Heroe's Day.
Design by Prof. R. Klein. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
No watermark. Valid until 31st. December 1942.

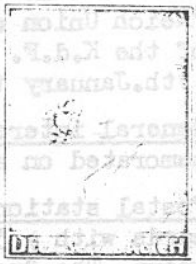
12+38 Pfg. Slate. Head of a dead soldier - symbolising "Heroism".

Varieties. "D" in "Helden" damaged.
Hole in the bandage on forehead.
Hole in the steel helmet.
There is also a colour variety: dense blue black.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a sword with inscription "They died for Greater Germany." This p/mk was used for one day, 15th. March 1942, at the following cities: Berlin, Munich, Vienna.

General interest. Whilst Hitler was present at the ceremonies for heroe's Day at Zeughaus, Berlin; the German Generals had plotted an attempt on his life. Colonel Gersdorff volunteered his life by carrying two bombs which he intended detonating whilst standing alongside Hitler. Unfortunately, Hitler as was his custom, altered his plans at the last minute, and only stayed a few minutes for the ceremonies, thus frustrating the plot.

1942. 13th. April. Hitler's 53rd. Birthday.
Design by E.R. Vogenauer. Perf. 14½x13¾.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
No watermark. Valid until 31.12.42.



12+38 Pfg. Claret. Portrait of Hitler.

Varieties. There are no constant varieties, but the stamp exists with a large hole in cap band.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a "Victory rune" with inscription "With the Führer to Victory" - rather ironic, as this year was to be the turning point of the war leading to Hitler's ultimate defeat. This p/mk was used on Hitler's birthday, 20th. April 1942 at the following cities: Berlin, Braunau, Munich, Nuremberg, Strassburg, Vienna.

Gumming. This stamp exists with both vertical and horizontal ribbed gum.

1942.16th.June. Hamburg Derby.
Design by Hohlwein. Perf.14x13¾.
Recess printing at the State Printing Works,Vienna.
No watermark.
Note: Henceforth no invalidation dates were announced. All stamps issued henceforth were valid until the end of the war.

25+100 Pfg. Blue. Race horse with jockey.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the arms of Hamburg "German Grand Prix for three year olds". Used the day of the race,28th.June 1942.

General interest. This "Blue Band" of Germany race was for three year olds over a distance of 2,400 metres (1½ miles) at the Horner Moor racecourse, Hamburg. The race this year was won by "Ticino" ridden by O.Schmidt.

1942.14th.July. Brown Ribbon Race.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.14.
Recess printing at the State Printing Works,Vienna.
No watermark.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. Unbridled horses.

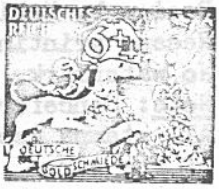
Varieties. This stamp exists with white gum.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk with the same design as the stamp. Used on the day of the race, 26th.July 1942. There is also another p/mk for this race meeting "German Alpen Prize Race" which depicts the head of a horse. It was used the day of this race,19th.June 1942. There is also a slogan p/mk "International Race Week.28th.June-26th.July 1942. Brown Ribbon of Germany".

General interest. The race was won this year by a horse called "Gradivo" ridden by W.Held.

1942.8th.August. 10th.Anniversary of National Goldmsith's Institution.

Design by G.Tischer. Perf.14x13¾.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.



6+4 Pfg. Brown lake. Lüneburg Lion silver cream jug &
12+88 Pfg. Green. Nuremberg Betrothal Cup of the 16th.century.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the arms of Hanau, inscription: "Consecration of the German Goldsmith's House", used for one day only, 18th.October 1942. After this p/mk a slogan p/mk was used at Hanau during 1942 depicting this Goldsmith's House.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with a 6+4 Pfg. brown lake imprinted stamp of identical design to the adhesive. The front half of this card depicts the Goldsmith's House.

General interest. Apparently this Goldsmith's House would be either an old Guild House or a re-model of one which was used as a museum for the Goldsmith's Guild with examples of their craftsmanship on display.

1942.8th.August. Foundation of the S.A.Sport's Medal.
Design by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.14x13¾.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6 Pfg. Violet. S.A.Sport's Medal.

As per the inscription on this stamp "Wehrkampftage der S.A." this issue also celebrated the S.A. Contests Week - the contests where these medals were earned.

Varieties. "Broken sword" variety.
"White wreath" variety (no shading on the wreath).
There are various colour shades of this stamp, ranging from very light to very dark violet.
This stamp also exists with both white and yellow gum.

Postmarks. These contests were held in various towns on various dates, each town having its own special p/mk. Three types of p/mk were used:
Type I. With no illustration.
Type II. Sword and swastika inside of oak leaf wreath.
Type III. Design incorporating the S.A. monogram.
Type I. used in Hannover and Nuremberg on the 6th. Sept. and 13th. Sept. respectively.
Type II. used in Berlin, Bernburg, Bitterfeld, Genthin, Hameln, Linz, Magdeburg, Munich, Schönebeck, Stendal, Weissenfels, between 13th. Sept. and 11th. Oct. 1942.
Type II. used in Ilmenau, Quedlinburg, Wittenberg, between 20th. Sept. and 4th. Oct. 1942. Note: these p/mks were used for one day only at the various towns, but on different dates.

General interest. This medal was awarded to S.A. troopers who participated in several events of the sports competition and gained a required number of points. The standard was very high and this medal was much sought after and worn with pride on the uniform. It was not possible to gain this medal on "prestige" or any other grounds, it had to be won in open competition. This medal was worn on armed forces uniforms after the wearer had been called up, and thus was entered in his forces pay book.

The S.S. had a similar medal, and even Himmler had to train hard to gain it, although report says that the judges "bent" a little in this instance as Himmler was certainly no great athlete.

There had been an official postcard issued to commemorate the S.A. Sports held in 1938, so although these contests had been going on for some years, it is assumed that this was the first year a medal was instigated. This card with an imprinted 6 Pfg. brown imprinted stamp depicting the head of an S.A. trooper, and the front half of the card depicting a relief map of Germany with the S.A. symbol, could well go alongside this stamp in a collection.

1942.29th.August. 400th.Anniversary of death of Peter Henlein.
Design by Manz. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+24 Pfg. Violet. Henlein memorial,Nuremberg.

Varieties. No varieties,but the colour of this stamp varies from very light to very dark violet.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the arms of Nuremberg. Used for one day only 6.9.42.

Peter Henlein. Born in Nuremberg in 1480. Little is known of his early life,but he served his apprenticeship and became a master clockmaker on 16th.November 1509. He devoted himself to the production of a pocket watch. The French invention of a main spring drive was the first step to such an invention. Henlein is credited with producing in 1510 the "Nuremberg egg" watch;account of its ovoid shape. Some authorities do not credit Henlein with this invention, but his fellow townsfolk had no doubt. He died 14th.November 1542. The memorial depicted on the stamp was erected in 1903.

1942.12th.October. European Postal Congress.
Designs by L.Heerwald.
The 3+7 Pfg. perf.13¾, photogravure printing. The remaining values, perf.14x13¾, recess printing at the State Printing Works,Vienna.

3+7 Pfg. Blue. Postillion blowing horn.
6+14 Pfg. Brown & Blue. Mounted postillion and globe of the world.
12 +28 Pfg. Brown & carmine. Mounted postillion.

Varieties. 3+7 Pfg. Light blue trousers of postillion.
3+7 Pfg. Deep blue.
3+7 Pfg. "Wiem" instead of "Wien."
3+7 Pfg. Three instead of two islands above England.
3+7 Pfg. "Swallows" above postillion's leg and Ukraine.
12+38 Pfg. Doctor blade scratch across whole stamp.

Special postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting a mounted postillion. Used during the period of the conference:12th.-24th.October 1942.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with imprinted 6+4 Pfg. stamp in brown-black of identical design to the adhesive. Front of card has no illustration,but is bordered with oak leaves. Inscription:"European Postal Congress, Vienna 1942."

General interest. This congress was attended by most of the German puppet governments,and special stamps were issued to commemorate this event,by three of them.

Netherlands. 1943.15th.January.
One value. The basic design was an enlarged version of the posthorn design of 1923, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent,yellow orange. It had a gold overprint "Europeesche/PPT/Vereeniging/19th October 1942/ 10 cent".
A rather belated issue,no reason can be found for its late issue.

Norway. 1942.12th.October.
Two values,20 ore brownish red,30 ore blue. They depict the first stamp of Norway (issued 1855) and the Quisling head stamp (issued 1.2.42),the first and latest stamp issue of Norway.

Slovakia. 1942.12th.October.
Three values,70h. blue green, 1.30K. olive, 2K. blue. They depict a dove,St.Stephen's Cathedral,and the arms of the participating nations of this postal congress. Actually the only arms distinguishable on small shields,are those of Slovakia,Germany,Italy and Croatia, the others are shown merely as diminishing shields.

1942.19th.October. Signing of European Postal Congress.
The three Postal Congress stamps were overprinted "19.Okt.1942" in black to commemorate the signing of the postal agreement.

Varieties. These are as for the previous issue.

Postmarks. The special p/mk illustrated right exists, dated 19.10.42. Its authenticity however cannot be proved.

Postal stationery. There is an official post-card identical to that for the previous Postal Congress card except for the overprinting of the stamp as per the adhesive.

1943.10th.January. Day of the Stamp.
Design by E.Meerwald. Perf.13¾x14.
Centre of stamp recess printing, with frame in offset printing. No watermark.

6+24 Pfg. Brown, yellow & grey blue. Postcoach.

Varieties. There are tow colour varieties:
(a) Light brown, yellow & blue grey.
(b) Deep lake, yellow & deep blue.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the head of Mercury, the messenger of the Gods. Used for one day, 10th.January 1942 at the following: Aschaffenburg, Augsburg, Berlin, Bochum, Bremen, Breslau, Hague, Dresden, Erfurt, Essen, Hamburg, Kassel, Kattowitz, Kiel, Cologne, Leipzig, Linz, Magdeburg, Munich, Münster, Nuremberg, Salzburg, Stettin, Strassburg, Stuttgart, Vienna, Wiesbaden.

General interest. This is the third time "Stamp Day" has had a special stamp issue. The history of the "Day" is given with the 1941 issue. No postal stationery probably because of paper shortage.

1943.26th.January. Tenth Anniversary of the Third Reich.
Design by G.Klein. Perf.13½x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

54+96 Pfg. Brown lake. Brandenburg Gate,Berlin.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk with Inscription "The Führer leads,we follow. 10th.Anniversary of Comming into Power." Used for one day only, 30th.January 1942 at the following places: Berlin,Graz,Krakau,Munich,Nuremberg,Vienna.

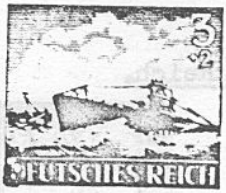
General interest. The Brandedburg Gate would be incorporated in the design,for in addition to it being the symbol of Berlin,the heart of Germany, it was also the scene of massed S.A. torchlight parades past Hitler at the window of the chancellory on the evening of his appointment as Chancellor on the 30th.January 1933.
After 1933,this day became a national holiday.

Brandenburg Gate. Constructed in sandstone by K.G.Langhaus 1788-91, on a design after the Propylaea at Athens. It has five carriage ways seperated by Doric columns and the whole surmounted by a quadriga of Victory in copper,designed by Schadow (1794).

1943.26th.January. Postmark Collector's Stamp.
Design by G.Marggraff. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

3+2 Pfg. Olive bistre. Numeral & Reich symbol.

Philatelic interest. This stamp was specially issued for obtaining special postmarks. The design is simple so as not to detract attention from the postmark,and the colour sufficiently light so that it does not overshadow the p/mk. The collector affixed one of these stamps to either an envelope or a card or even a piece of paper,and the postal clerk would oblige by cancelling it with whatever special p/mk was in use at that particular time. The surtax on this stamp represents the fee for this service. The stamp could also be used as normal 3 Pfg. stamp.



1943.21st.March. War Heroes and Army Day.
Designs by E.Meerwald. Perf. 14. Recess printing. The 3+2, 6+9, 8+ , 12+8, 25+15, 30+30, 40+40 Pfg. values printed at the State Printing Works,Berlin. The remainder of the values printed at the State Printing Works,Vienna. No watermark.

3+2 Pfg. Blackish brown. U.Boat. Engraved by W.Hertz.
4+3 Pfg. Sepia. Machine gunners with light MG(42 model) gun. Engraved by Prof.F.Lorber.
5+4 Pfg. Green. Motorised infantry. Engraved by F.Lorber.
6+9 Pfg. Violet. Signal corps with field telephone and cable coil in foreground. Engraved by J.Piwczyk.
8+7 Pfg. Brown red. Pioneers building bridge. Engr.L.Schnell.
12+8 Pfg. Lake. Advancing infantry. Engr.L.Schnell.
15+10 Pfg. Purple brown. Heavy artillery,210 mm. guns. Engr.R.Zenziger.
20+14 Pfg. Light anti-aircraft gun. Engr.A.Schuricht. (Blue).
25+15 Pfg. Deep blue. Dive bombers,Stuka J.U.87's,attacking. Engr.J.Piwczyk.
30+30 Pfg. Green. Paratroopers and J.U.52 transport planes. Engr.W.Göritz.

40+40 Pfg. Brown purple. Panther Mark IV tank.
Engraved by B.Chabada.
50+50 Pfg. Blackish green. E.Boats. Engraved by R.Zenziger.

Varieties. The 5+4 and 15+10 Pfg. exist imperforate.
All of these stamps exist with three types of gumming:
(a) Plain gum, (b) Horizontal ribbed gum, (c) Vertical ribbed gum.

General interest. Hitler once more changed the date of Heroe's Memorial date from 15th.March to 21st.March so that he could include news in his speech of what was to be his last victory. This was the reconquest of Kharkov by the Adolf Hitler S.S.Division.

1943.26th.March. Youth Dedication Day.
Design by E.Meerwald. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Hitler Youth, with Hitler Jugend flag as background.

Hitler Jugend. This movement was divided into three age groups. First, the "Wölfling or "apprentice" between five and nine years of age. Second, the "Jungvolk" or "Pimpf" between nine and fourteen years of age; these were the lowest rank in the Nazi movement. The actual Hitler Jugend were youths between fourteen and eighteen years of age. Up to this date, the German youth were encouraged to enlist voluntarily, although great pressure was placed on none-members after 1939. On the 26th.March 1943 it became compulsory for all German children to enlist in the Jugend. These draftees were classed as "Staatsjugend"(State Youth) and were kept seperate from the Hitler Jugend proper.

The colours of their flag were two red bands with a centre white band with a black swastika in the centre.

1943.13th.April. Hitler's 54th.Birthday.
Design by G.Klein. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing on coated paper.
No watermark.

3+7 Pfg. Black. 6+14 Pfg. Green. 8+22 Pfg. Blue.
12+38 Pfg. Brown lake. 24+76 Pfg. Purple. 40+160 Pfg. Olive.

The symbols at either side of these stamps are, a torch symbolic of freedom, a pen symbolic of learning and a sword symbolic of might

Varieties. The 3+7 Pfg. value exists imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "Our Führer bans Bolshevism". This p/mk was used for one day, Hitler's birthday, 20th. April 1942 at the following: Amsterdam, Berlin, Braunau, Munich, Nuremberg, Vienna.

General interest. 1943 was the begining of the reversal of the German victories. They had lost North Africa and their Russian campaign had bogged down. Hitler now started a new propaganda campaign for a "United Europe against Bolshevism" in the vain hope that he may get some of the occupied countries of Europe to give him some support. Germany's Foreign Legions were developed through this propaganda, and the pure Aryan blooded Waffen S.S. now accepted foreign volunteers.

1943. 26th. June. 8th. Year of the Labour Corps.
Designs by K. Müller-Rabe. Perf. 14.
Recess printing. No watermark.

3+7 Pfg. Brown. R.A.D. man in parade uniform, presenting "spade". Engraved by R. Zenziger.
5+10 Pfg. Green. Helping with the harvest. Engr. A. Schuricht.
6+14 Pfg. Blue. Road building. Engraved by A. Schuricht.
12+18 Pfg. Scarlet. Service behind the lines. Engr. Prof. F. Lorber. The man on this stamp has a German rifle and gas mask, while in fact the R.A.D. was issued with French rifles and Belgian gas masks.

Varieties. 3+7 Pfg. has a variety with the shadow of the cap peak unshaded. This value also exists imperforate.
5+10 Pfg. exists imperforate.

R.A.D.(Reichs Arbeits Dienst). Reich Work Army.
Originally this was a voluntary organisation,but later became compulsory. This organisation is actually an extension of the Hitler Jugend,as all male youth were required to serve a period of not less than nine months in the R.A.D. after reaching the age of seventeen. It was a cheap labour force to help government sponsored programmes. It also gave the young men a semi-military training,as it was run on strict military lines although armed drill was kept down to a few hours per week. Their main tasks were the building of the autobahns and military fortifications.

With the outbreak of the war,the R.A.D's role changed and it became more militant. Its tasks included "Occupation" duties and working for the armed forces just behind the lines. All members of the R.A.D. outside of Germany were now fully armed,although generally with either obsolete or foreign weapons. All units within the actual theatres of war were entitled to use the fieldpost,and such R.A.D. units had their own fieldpost numbers. Such services normally lasted eight months so that the member could be sent back to his base camp for discharge and thus become immediately available for service with the armed forces.

In the occupied countries they took over the majority of occupation services such as guard duties,looking after military depots,evacuating civilians,etc. thus releasing valuable soldiers for front line duties. Their uniform was a brown one with swastika armbands.

The girls of this service were used more or less as "land girls" and for domestic chores. The female branch remained strictly voluntary at all times.

1943.27th.July. Tenth "Brown Ribbon" Race.
Design by Prof.R.Klein. Perf.14x13¾.
Recess printing. No watermark.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. Huntsman with horn.

A huntsman such as is depicted on this stamp used to lead the parade of race horses and blow his horn to signify the begining of a race.

Varieties. This stamp exists imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk with identical design to that of the stamp. Used only the day of the race 1st.August 1943.
At the same meeting there was a special p/mk for the "German Alpen Prize", used the day of the race, 25th.July 1943.
There is also a slogan p/mk for these races held 25th.July - 1st.August.

1943.27th.July. Centenary of birth of Peter Rosegger. Designs by Prof.Brunlechner (6+4 Pfg.) and Maler Fuchs (12+8 Pfg). Perf.13¾ x 14. Photogravure printing on coated paper. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Birthplace of Rosegger.
12+8 Pfg. Brown lake. Peter Rosegger.

Varieties. Both values exist imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "100th.Birthday of the writer of the habits and folklore of the people - Peter Rosegger." used at Krieglach for one day 31st.July 1943.

Peter Rosegger. Born at Alpl bei Krieglach in Upper Styria, Austria, 31st.July 1843. Son of a poor mountain peasant. He had a very rudimentary education, and worked on the land until he was seventeen when he was apprenticed to a travelling smith. He finally enroled in the School of Commerce in Graz, and produced his first book "Zither und Hackbrett" in 1870. He spent most of his life in Graz, where from 1876 he edited a periodical "Der Heimgarten". His novels and poems describe the simple lives of the peasants of his native Styria. These together with his religious works comprise sixty-six books, the last of which was "Die Beiden Hänse" published in 1911 under his pseudonym of Petri Kettenfeier.

He died at Krieglach on the 26th.June 1918. There is a monument to him at Krieglach with the simple inscription "Als ich der Waldbauernbub war ...".

1943.14th.August. Vienna Grand Prix.
Design by Hans Ranzoni who also did the engraving.
Perf.13¾x14. Recess printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Blackish violet. Racehorse.
12+88 Pfg. Brownish lake. As above.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "Grand Prize of Vienna" used the day of the race, 15th.August 1943.

General interest. This race was instituted in 1868 and was for three year old horses over a distance of 2,400 metres (1½ miles).
The race was won this year by a horse named "Axel von Rambow" and ridden by O.Schmidt. The racecourse is at the Vienna suburb of Freudenau.

1943.1st.September. 10th.Anniversary of Winter Aid Fund.
Design by Axster-Heudtlass, engraved by Prof.F.Lorber.
Perf.14 Recess printing. No watermark.

12+38 Pfg. Brown lake. Mother and children.

Postmarks. There is a slogan p/mk "10th.Year of Winter Aid Charity", this was used from the 5th.December-1943 - 19th.April 1944.

General interest. By now almost the entire funds of this charity was used for financing the war effort. Probably this fact was known because the last issue of Winter Charity stamps was in 1940, and this issue was kept down to a single stamp with a mother and children design to soften the fact that the surcharge was buying guns and not butter!

1943.1st.October. 11th.Anniversary of German Goldsmiths.
Design by E.R.Vogenauer, engraved by J.Piwczyk.
Perf.14. Recess printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. St.George and dragon.
12+88 Pfg. Purple. As above.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the Goldmsith's House at Hanau with inscription: "Anniversary of Consecration of the German Goldsmith's House", used for one day, 18th.October 1943.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with imprinted 6+4 Pfg. stamp in green identical to the adhesive stamp. The front half of this card depicts the entrance to the "Residence", Munich of the treasure room of the goldsmiths.

General interest. The George and dragon depicted on these stamps are jeweled figures on the top of a magnificent jewelry box which is at present in the "Residence" (Seat of the Court), Munich. This jewelry box is one of the major works of art of the German Goldsmiths, made in 1590.

1943.24th.October. 800th.Anniv. of Foundation of Lübeck.
Design by A.Mahlau. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

12+8 Pfg. Brown lake. Old Lübeck.

Varieties. This stamp exists imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the "Holstentor" (Holsten Gate), inscription: "800th.Year of Hanseatic City Lübeck", used for one day, 24th.October 1943.

Philatelic interest. This stamp depicts a view of Lübeck around 1500. In the centre is the "Holstentor" the famous trademark of the city, built 1477. The spire directly behind the Gate is that of St.Peters Church, built in 12th.cent.

To the right, the single spire is that of the Aegidien Church, 13th. century. On the extreme right is the two spires of the Cathedral built in 1173. To the left of centre the two spires are those of St.Marys Church built 1251-1350, and to the extreme left, the single spire of Jakobi Church, the old seaman's church, built in the 13th. century.
For the first time the inscription "Grossdeutsches" (Greater Germany) is used on a stamp.

Lübeck. Was founded in 1143 by Count Adolf II of Holstein, although it was completely destroyed shortly afterwards. The name "Lübeck" meaning "the lovely" was retained from the former Wendish settlement on which Lübeck was founded. During the latter half of the 12th.cent. St.Peters and St.Marys churches were built and Henry the Lion started rebuilding Lübeck around them in 1158.

On the 19th.September 1188, Lübeck was given the status of a free imperial city by Frederick Barbarossa. This charter was confirmed and extended by Frederick II (1225).

In 1161 merchants of the Holy Roman Empire, headed by those of Lübeck, concluded a commercial treaty with the people of Gotland. The foundation of Riga (1201), Danzig, etc. was connected with this expansion to the east, and a pact in 1251 with Duke Birger, placed the German merchants as the most dominant in Europe.

Throughout the 14th. and 15th. centuries, Lübeck was head of the Hanseatic League which comprised cities as far removed as Amsterdam, Reval, Cologne and Cracow. During this period Lübeck decided the political and economic fate of the Baltic sphere.

After the French occupation 1810-13 it became a free city in the German Confederation in 1815. It was finally absorbed into Schleswig-Holstein in 1937.

1943.5th.November. Commemorating the 9th.November 1923.
Design by Franz Roubal. Perf.14x13¾.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

24+26 Pfg. Brownish red. Hitler Jugend with flag.

Varieties. This stamp exists imperforate.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the arms of Munich, inscription: "Munich, Chief City of the Movement". Used for one day, 9th.November 1943.

Philatelic interest. The Hitler Youth depicted on this stamp is wearing the Hitler Youth brown shirt uniform.
The inscription has once more reverted to "Deutsches Reich".

General interest. The Munich "putsch" of 9th.November 1923 was commemorated on a stamp issued in 1935. It was then assumed that Hitler no longer wished to bring up the illegal past and thus dropped this issue. Here near the end of the road this commemoration is resurrected as though to rally members to the flag.

The inscription on this stamp "And despite all,you were victorious" may also have helped to bolster up morale,as by this date Hitler had entirely lost the long start his pre-planned agression had given him. The Russians had started their offensive on the Eastern front,and Germany had lost the North African campaign. Mussolini had been disposed of,and the Allies were fighting their way to Rome. 1,000 bomber raids on German were commonplace.

Once again the old guard met;not in the old "Buergerbraukeller" which had deteriorated after the 1939 November bomb plot, but in the more elegant "Loewenbraukeller" and once again Hitler gave his speech about ultimate victory.

1944.25th.January. Centenary of birth of Robert Koch.
Design by E.R.Vogenauer,engraved by J.Piwczyk.
Perf.14. Recess printed. No watermark.

12+38 Pfg. Sepia. Dr.Robert Koch.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk "For the Birthday of the conquerer of disease. Robert Koch",used for Dr.Koch's birthday,11th.December 1943 at Wollstein where Koch began his researches.

Philatelic interest. As can be seen by the date on the special p/mk,this stamp was issued almost two months late,as presumably its correct issue date would be 8th. or 9th.December 1944. Probably this would be due to some printing delay.

Robert Koch. Born at Clausthal in Hanover, 11th. December 1843. Son of a mining engineer. Studied medicine at Göttingen University and on graduation became medical officer at Wollstein near Bomst in Posen. In this position, he began his researches in bacteriology. In 1876 he discovered anthrax bacillus and in 1883 published his method of inoculation against disease. He was made Professor of Medicine at Berlin University 1885, an appointment he held until 1904. In 1882 he isolated the tuberculosis bacillus. His discovery of tuberculin in 1890 although not a cure, proved of great value in test -ing food against this disease. He worked on various other diseases and for his work in preventative medicine he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1905. He died of heart trouble 27th. March 1910 at Baden-Baden.

1944. 29th. January. 11th. Anniversary of the Nazi Party in Power.
Designer unknown. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

54+96 Pfg. Brown. Hitler with Nazi eagle & flag.

General interest. This is a quiet stamp with nothing particular to say about it, and it did not even rate a special postmark. It is however relatively hard to get hold of in used condition.
Once again the inscription is back to "Grossdeutsches Reich" and henceforth all remaining stamps of this period will have this inscription except for the "Postal Employees" issue which used 1939 designs.

1944. 11th. February. 25th. Anniversary of German Air Post Service.
The 6+4 Pfg. was designed by E. Meerwald and the other two values by E.R. Vogenauer. Perf. 14. Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Dark green. Focke-Wulf Condor F.W.200 over airport.
12+8 Pfg. Dark carmine. Blohm-Voss B.U.200 seaplane.
42+108 Pfg. Blue & dark blue. Junkers J.U.90.(The Great Dessauer).

Philatelic interest. The two higher values also depict the "flying crane" symbol of Lufthansa. This set amply illustrates the unbalance achieved by using two designers for one set of stamps,the lower value sticks out like the proverbial sore thumb.

German Airpost Service. Although there had been early mail carrying flights in Germany from 1912 (Bork-Brück flight). The first official German airmail service commenced 5th.February 1919 on the Berlin-Leipzig-Weimar route,reducing the time of mail delivery from five days to four hours. This mail was carried by the "Deutsche Luftreederei" a commercial line inaugurated in 1918,and licensed by the German Government in January 1919. Later in 1919 the Berlin-Hamburg route was added,and then another service from Berlin via Hamburg to the Rhine and Ruhr industrial areas. By the end of 1919 "Deutsche Luftreederei's" airmail network within Germany had reached a point when routes extending to other European countries were the next step. By 1923 there were over thirty different German airlines covering the whole of Europe.

1944.2nd.March. 10th.Anniversary of "Mother & Child" Welfare.
Designs by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf.14. Photogravure printing.
No watermark.

3+2 Pfg. Dark carmine brown. Day nursery.
6+4 Pfg. Dark green. Public nurse.
12+8 Pfg. Dark carmine. Child ausculation.
15+10 Pfg. Dark red lilac. Expectant mothers.

Varieties. The 6+4 Pfg. exists imperforate, but this is printer's waste.

Postmarks. There is no special German p/mk but in Greater Germany, Cracow in Poland used a p/mk "10th. Year of Mother and Child Welfare" for one day, 28th. Febraury 1944.

The "Lebensborn" or maternity homes for unmarried mothers were state sponsored. Comfortable and efficiently run, they existed in great numbers. Unfortunately this was not a sign of enlightenment on a social problem, but merely another means of increasing man power for the Party, as the mothers though adequately cared for, never saw their child again as it was raised and educated by the state for the state. Illegitimacy in Germany was encouraged in Germany for this very reason.

On the legitimate side, married mothers were encouraged in every way to have very large families - indeed this was deemed a duty. The "Mother's medal" awarded to mothers with large families, a bronze, silver or gold medal being awarded according to the number of the family; was one of the few gold medals actually made of gold at this time in Germany.

1944. 11th. March. War Heroe's Day.
Designs by Prof. O. Anton. Perf. 14. Photogravure printing.
No watermark.

3+2 Pfg.	Brown.	Speed boat.
4+3 Pfg.	Grey blue.	Caterpillar motor cycle.
5+3 Pfg.	Yellow green.	Paratroopers.
6+4 Pfg.	Violet.	Submarine officer.
8+4 Pfg.	Scarlet.	Mortar firing.
10+5 Pfg.	Sepia.	Searchlights.
12+6 Pfg.	Carmine.	Machine gunners.
15+10 Pfg.	Purple.	Self propelled artillery gun.
16+10 Pfg.	Blue green.	Speed launch.
20+10 Pfg.	Blue.	Seaplane "Arado AR-196".
24+10 Pfg.	Red brown.	Heavy railway artillery.
25+15 Pfg.	Ultramarine.	Rocket artillery.
30+20 Pfg.	Olive green.	Alpine trooper.

The 20+10 Pfg. depicts an Italian seaplane which is somewhat out of place, as by this time Italy had capitulated.
The 25+15 Pfg. depicts rocket misiles called "Nebelwerfer" after Dr.Nebel their inventor.

General interest. War Heroe's Day was commemorated this year on the 17th.March.

1944. 11th.March. 1,200th.Anniversary of Fulda.
Design by F.Wolf. Perf.14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

12+38 Pfg. Brown. Statue of "Flora" in the gardens of Fulda Castle.

Varieties. Dot under the year numbers, between the 1 and the 2.
There is also a colour variety - light brown.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting St.Michaels Church. Used for one day only, 12th.March 1944.

Fulda. Wynfreth, the Anglo-Saxon monk, later named St.Boniface, had a monastry built by Abbot Sturmius in 744 A.D. by which the name of Fulda became famous. Fulda lies on the River Fulda in a basin between the Vogelsberg and the Rhön hills. Nearby is the "Wasserkuppe" (2,900 ft.) centre of German gliding and the source of the River Fulda.

The statue of "Flora" patroness of nature, stands in the curved foreground of the Orangry (the building depicted on the right of the stamp) of Fulda Castle built in 1720. "Flora" is surrounded by angels and roses, and holds aloft a Fleur de Lys which was the crest of Adolf von Dalberg II, an 18th.century king.

The twin towers and dome to the far left of the stamp are those of the Cathedral. Originally this was the site of the Ratgar Basilica which was built to house the sepulchre of St.Boniface in 800 A.D. In 1704-12 Prince Abbot Adalbert von Schleifras had the present Cathedral errected on the Basilicas old site. It contains the tomb of St.Boniface.

The church depicted centre left with the high circular steeple and the smaller square steeple is St.Michaels. This is the oldest building in Fulda, designed by the great Fulda monk, Rabanus Maurus who is honoured in history as the "Praeceptor Germaniae".

1944.14th.April. Hitler's 55th.Birthday.
Design by G.Klein, engraved by J.Piwczyk.
Perf.14¼x13½. Recess printing. No watermark.

54+96 Pfg. Carmine. Portrait of Hitler.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk inscription: "Germany will be victorious" (and the Allied invasion was to be on 6th.June 1944). This p/mk was used for Hitler's birthday, 20th.April 1944 at the following places: Amsterdam, Berlin, Braunau, Munich, Nuremberg, Vienna.

Philatelic interest. The German "Arbeitsfront" organisation in conjunstion with the K.d.F. sold souvenir sheets of Hitler's personal note-paper with this stamp affixed in the centre and cancelled with the special p/mk. I have only seen this sheet with the Amsterdam p/mk so it

probably was only sold in the Netherlands.

General interest. Hitler's portrait on this stamp was taken a few years back, as by now he had become a recluse with a trembling in his left arm and leg, and taking increasing quantities of drugs as prescribed by Dr. Morell.

1944. 3rd. May. German Postal Employees.
Designs by Axster-Heudtlass. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+9 Pfg. Ultramarine; Post Woman.
8+12 Pfg. Slate Green; Mail Coach.
12+18 Pfg. Magenta; Fieldpost Men.
16+24 Pfg. Blue-green; Motor Rally.
20+30 Pfg. "Postschutz".
24+36 Pfg. Violet; Glider construction at the P.O. training centre.

The 6+9 Pfg and 12+8 Pfg values are new designs, the first depicting a postwoman would be to acknowledge the increasing number of women being used by the postoffice in order to release the men for more active duties. The male employees in most cases would be transferred to the Fieldpost service, and they are acknowledged on the 12+8 Pfg. value which depicts one of these fieldpostmen and a fieldpost coach delivering mail at the Eastern Front. They deserved full acknowledgement as the German Field ost of World War II was a superb organisation.
The designs of the other values had been used in two previous issues of 15.9.39 and 16.5.41. They are now in a new size 35x26mm and with new values in new colours.
The surtax on this issue did not go to the Postal Employee's Funds but to Hitler's Culture Fund which was now used for war purposes.
The inscription once more reverted back to "Deutsches Reich" as old designs were being used. Henceforth "Grossdeutsches Reich" would be used.

1944.June. Labour Corps Exhibition.
Designs by Ahrle, engraving by L.Schnell and J.Piwczyk. Perf.14.
Recess printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Labour corps maid with rake.
12+8 Pfg. Scarlet. Labour Corps man with spade.

Postmarks. There is no special German p/mk but one was used in Greater Germany - Prague, Bohemia & Moravia, 31st.July 1944.
"Honour the worker. German Labour Corps Trade Show".
This would be an exhibition of work done by the Labour Corps and probably a handicrafts and art show by members of the Corps. As can be seen by this p/mk the exhibition travelled from Germany to Czechoslovakia.

1944.July. 400th.Anniversary of Albertus University, Königsberg.
Design by Prof.Marten. Perf.13¾x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. King Albrecht I.

Varieties. Exists with a finer picture impression.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used for one day only, 7th.July 1944.

Albrecht I. Herzog in Prussia. Born in Ansbach, 17th.May 1490. Third son of Freidrich, Margraf von Brandenburg-Ausbach. In 1511 he was made Grand Master of the Teutonic Order which since 1466 had held East Prussia as a Polish fief. Albrecht decided to convert East Prussia to an hereditary duchy, and he was created Duke of Prussia in 1525, and was deposed from the Grand Mastership of the Teutonic Order. He openly

showed his protestanism by persecuting Catholicism in his lands. He died 20th.March 1568 at Tapian in East Prussia.

Albertus University. Founded by Albrecht I in 1544. This university soon became the centre of violent religious controversy concerning Luther's doctrine of justification by faith. The main antagonists were Albrecht's friend Osiander who had been a professor in the university since 1549, and Melanchton a diciple of Luther.

1944. July. 7th. Tyrolean Shooting Competition, Innsbruck.
Design by L.Alton. Perf. 13¾x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Tyrolean infantry man with crossbow
12+8 Pfg. Carmine. German soldier with machinegun.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the Tyrolean eagle, used during the competition 2nd.-17th. July 1944. There is also a slogan p/mk "Visit the 7th. Shooting Competition. Always be prepared for defence".

Although this was the first time a stamp had been issued for this event, special p/mks had been used. The first was in October 1939 for the 2nd. Competition, then a gap till 1941 for the 4th. Competition and one every year since to this last one in 1944. Except for the first p/mk the remainder are very picturesque. Along with these p/mks, souvenir cards were sold with identical illustrations to the p/mks. These competitions were held at a permanent firing range in Hofer Park, Innsbruck. It is still used today.

1944. 23rd. July. 11th. "Brown Ribbon" Race.
Design by Prof. R. Klein. Perf. 14.
Recess printing. No watermark.

42+108 Pfg. Brown. Racehorse with foal.

Varieties. This stamp exists imperforate but this is printer's waste. This imperforate also exists used but would have been cancelled probably after the war.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk used the day of the race, 6th. August 1944.
No other race p/mks or slogan p/mk this year.

1944. August. "Grand Prix" of Vienna Race.
Designer not known. Perf. $13\frac{3}{4}$x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Blue green. Head of racehorse.
12+88 Pfg. Carmine. As above.

General interest. This race for three year olds is run over a distance of 2,400 metres ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) for a prize of 75,000 Sch.
The race this year was won by a horse named "Nordlicht" and ridden by O. Schmidt.

1944. 11th. September. German Goldsmith's Institution.
Design by Vogenauer. Perf. $13\frac{3}{4}$x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+4 Pfg. Green. Nautilus beaker.
12+88 Pfg. Brown lake. As above.

Varieties. Exists imperforate but this is printer's waste.

Postmarks. There is a special p/mk depicting the Goldsmith's House at Hanau. This p/mk however may be termed as a pictorial town p/mk as it was in use from 1943-1944. However with datestamp of 11th. September 1944 it can be classed as a special.

Postal stationery. There is an official postcard with a 6+4 Pfg. green imprinted stamp identical to the adhesive. Front half depicts the entrance to the Palace Museum in Berlin.

General interest. This Nautilus Beaker officially rests in the Green Vault in Dresden, but may have been moved eastwards by now.

Time is rapidly running out for the "1,000 Years Reich" and Germany has more to do than cater for philatelists. This is the last special p/mk for an adhesive stamp issue, and also the last of the postal stationery - the card from which this postcard is manufactured is little better than thick rough paper.

1944. 2nd. October. Day of the Stamp.
Design by Erich Meerwald. Perf. 14x13¾.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+24 Pfg. Dark green. Posthorn and letter.

Varieties. "Little hook" under the figure "6". Exists also on greenish paper.

General interest. This is the fourth "day of the Stamp" issue and the last of this era.

1944. 9th. November. Commemorating the 9th. November 1923.
Designer not known. Perf. 14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

12+8 Pfg. Scarlet. Eagle fighting serpent.

General interest. Inscription on stamp "Remember the 9th. November 1923". It would be interesting knowing exactly what the "serpent" represents, and at this stage of the game the "serpent" is or should be on top.

1945. 6th. January. 600th. Anniversary of Oldenburg.
Designer not known. Perf. 13¾x14.
Photogravure printing. No watermark.

6+14 Pfg. Brown purple. Graf Anton Günther.

Varieties. The imperforate is printer's waste.

Anton Günther,Graf von Oldenburg. Born at Oldenburg,31st.October 1583. Son of Johann XVI,Graf von Oldenburg. He was studying in Mauritianum College in Cassel when he was recalled on the death of his father,12th.November 1603,to assume the title. Due to his personal influence he kept Oldenburg neutral during the Thirty Years war (1618-48),thus his country prospered whilst the rest of the Empire was devastated. He received the Lordship of Kniphausen in return for a loan to Emperor Ferdinand II,and also inherited the County of Delmenhorst. A wise ruler thoughout his lifetime,he died 19th.June 1667 at Rastede in Oldenburg.

1945.February. Mobilisation of the Home Guard.
Design by Erich Meerwald. Perf.14x13¾.
Photogravure printing at the State Printing Works, Vienna. No watermark.

12+8 Pfg. Carmine. Home Guard with eagle.

Varieties. Lighter printing on whiter paper.

Postmarks. There is no official special p/mk but the one illustrated right exists and may well be semi-official as it seems to be to elaborate for a private one. Inscription"One Fight. One Victory. In commemoration of the services of the German People's Army. In the eigth year of the war."

Philatelic interest. The official Postal Decree for this issue reads: "Issued on account of the Führer's order of the 25th.September 1944 calling up the "Volkssturm"(People's Army),a special stamp at 12 plus 8 Rpfg. The design is by the painter E.Meerwald. Stamps being produced in sheets of fifty by the State Printing Works,Vienna. These stamps will be sold upon receipt up to 15th.March by the Postoffices in groups A to F. Subscribers will however be supplied only after all five stamps are received. The public is to be notified by poster and in the newspapers. The N.S.F.K. and Volkssturm are horizontal and the others of vertical design."
So it could be assumed that this stamp although issued seperate was actually one of a set of five stamps. (These follow on in issue sequence).

General interest. The Fuhrer's order of 25th.September 1944 states: "On the 18th.October 1944 all males between the ages of 16 and 60 years are called up to do service in the People's Army to fight side by side with the army in Defence of Germany. No medical examination is required and there are no reserved occupations".

As can be seen, the bottom of the barrel was being scraped as the U.S.A. 1st.Army had crossed the frontier of Germany on the 12th.September and the Russians were on the borders of East Prussia.

1945.21st.April. Nazi Party Formations. Designs: S.A.Trooper by R.Ahrle and S.S. Trooper by E.Meerwald. Perf.13¾x14. Photogravure printing at the State Print-ing Works, Vienna. No watermark.

12+38 Pfg. Scarlet. S.S.Trooper.
12+38 Pfg. Scarlet. S.A.Trooper.

Varieties. The S.S.Trooper exists with the eye missing. Both stamps exist imperforate but these were never officially sold.

Philatelic interest. These stamps have been claimed to have been issued for the Anniversary of Hitler as Chancellor (30th.Jan.1933) and also for his birthday (20th.April). Both of these are wrong they were originally to be issued as a set of five in honour of various Party Formations.
Postal Decree No.31/1945 states: New Special Stamps. "On the occasion of the 30th.January 1945 (Hitler's Anniv. as Chancellor), the Reichspost will issue four stamps of 12 plus 38 Rpfg. with allegorical designs of institutions of the Party: N.S.F.K., N.S.K.K., S.S. and S.A. The design for the N.S.F.K. is by graphician H.Zeiler, Berlin-Charlottenburg. The N.S.K.K. after a painting by Theo Matejko, Berlin, designed by the graphician W.Wieland, Cologne. The S.S. designed by the painter E.Meerwald, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. The S.A. designed by painter Renne Ahrle, Berlin-Wilmersdorf."

So two postal decrees were eventually amended to meet existing circumstances, and we can accept these stamps as being finally issued as Party Formation commemoratives. These were the last stamps of the Third Reich. Unconditional surrender was signed on the 7th.May 1945.

S.A.(Sturmabteilung) Storm troops. These were originally throwing out squads of "Brownshirts",to maintain order at the Nazi political meetings. At first their only uniform was a swastika armband,and later they had brown shirts and breeches. Their first show of force was in November 1921 when they threw Communist opponents out of the Hofbräuhaus. Ernst Roehm became their leader;he was murdered on Hitler's instigation,30th.June 1934 in the S.A. purge.
S.S. (Schutz Staffeln) Defence echelon. In 1922-3 the Adolf Hitler S.S. were created as personal bodyguards of Hitler. Twenty members from each city were elected to this corps to obey any order implicitly and without question. Munich was the first city to have such a corps. Later they developed under their leader Heinrich Himmler into the dreaded "Blackshirts".

Postal history. These stamps were only in use for a very short while and used copies are rare so it is well to have some idea of their use so that genuine and forged used copies can be detected.

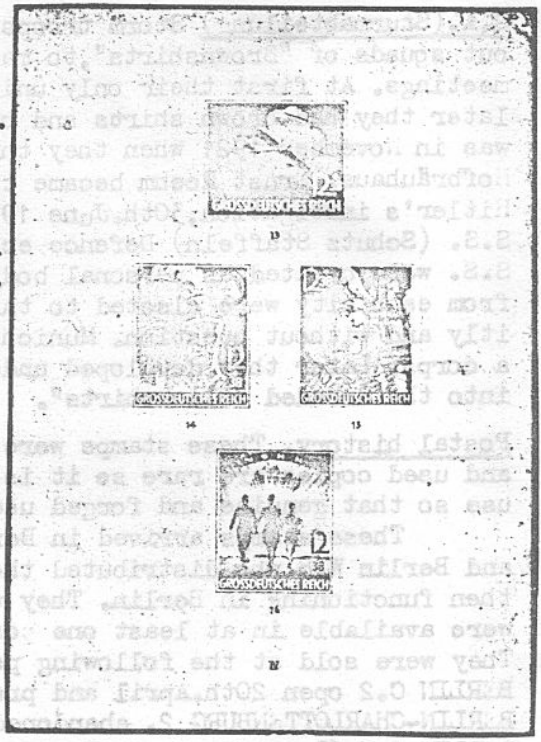
These stamps arrived in Berlin at receiving offices,Berlin C.2 and Berlin W.8 who distributed them to as many postoffices as were then functioning in Berlin. They were placed on sale 20th.April and were available in at least one postoffice until 28th.April 1944. They were sold at the following postoffices:
BERLIN C.2 open 20th.April and probably the following day.
BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 2. abandoned late in the day 20th.April.
BERLIN S.W.68 which closed 21st.April.
BERLIN C.25 (sub postoffice) open 20th.April and probably the 21st.
BERLIN-WITTENAU which closed 7p.m. 21st.April.
BERLIN-WILMERSDORF which closed 11a.m. 25th.April.
BERLIN W.15 which closed 28th.April.
Also the following postoffices sold these stamps but it is accepted that they were not accepting or delivering mail - as they are now in the Soviet zone this cannot be confirmed.
BERLIN N.4 BERLIN N.W.7 BERLIN W.8

Used stamps are not acceptable unless they are on cover as they were known to be cancelled after the war by "freed" cancellers. So genuine covers should have the cancellations of the top list of offices,even then most will be favour cancellations and only covers with registered labels also affixed could be deemed with any certain -ty to have actually passed through the post.
BERLIN W.8 had a philatelic counter so there may be favour cancellations from this office.

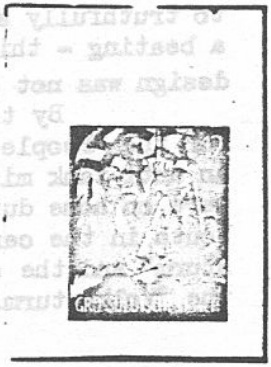
Unissued stamps. To the right is an illustration of an official sheet prepared to be issued to all post offices. These were never issued, or if so then only to the few Berlin post offices that were still open in April 1945.
On this sheet can be seen two further designs of the "Party Formation" issue. These two stamps were printed but never issued:

12+38 Pfg. Carmine. N.S.K.K.
12+38 Pfg. Carmine. N.S.F.K.

A few copies of these stamps exist as do a few copies of the post office official sheet.



Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps. N.S.F.K. (National Social-ist Flying Corps).
A special Party unit, with a section within the Hitler Jugend called ed the Youth Flying Corps.
Tuition in glider flying was given, and examinations and licenses were given, for only after becomming a glider pilot was one eligible to become a plane pilot. In the early days of the Third Reich before Hitler revoked the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not allowed an air force and the N.S.F.K. became the unofficial airforce. When the Luftwaffe was finally established the N.S.F.K. provided the basis of their man power. Later on this organisation was mainly aimed at the young as members automatically entered the Luftwaffe on being called up.
The stamp depicts a glider of the N.S.F.K. and the design was by H.Zeiler.
Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrer Korps. N.S.K.K. (National Socialist Motor Corps).
This corps was fully trained to drive anything on wheels. They were first class mechanics, and driving instructors were appointed from their ranks to teach driving and pass drivers their tests. Special units of the Hitler Jugend known as the Youth Motor Corps trained to become members of the N.S.K.K. and they came under the jurisdic-



NSKK-Mann sein heißt:
Kämpfer, Helfer und Erzieher sein!

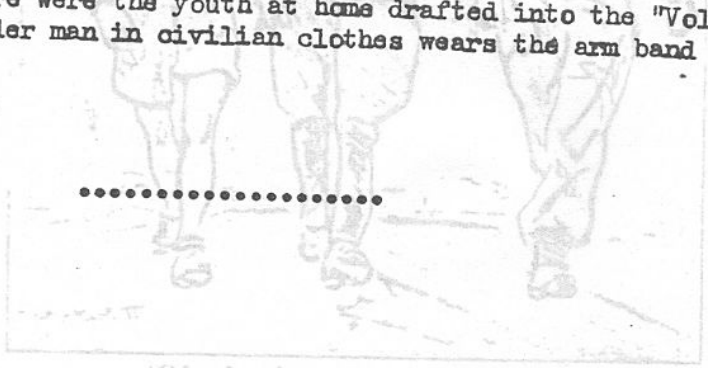
tion of the N.S.K.K. This corps also acted as traffic police at Party Rallies, and also organised car races and car rallies. When called up, members automatically went into the Tank Corps.

The above postcard was issued in 1944 and is rather interesting as it is the rough design of the N.S.K.K. stamp. This card naturally would be previous to the acceptance of it as a design for a stamp

otherwise the postal authorities would not have allowed this card to be printed. The inscription reads: "To be an N.S.K.K. man means to be a Fighter,Helper,and Teacher".
The design of this stamp was by T.Matejko (see signature on bottom of card) depicting and N.S.K.K. man centre,a Tank Corps on his right and a Youth Motor Corps of the Hitler Jugend on his left. In other words what an N.S.K.K. man starts as and finishes as.

The illustration right of the card is a proof of an unadopted design for the "Party Formations" issue,depicting three different Party formations uniting to preserve the flag in battle. This design seems to truthfully suggest that these Party members were taking a bit of a beating - this would never do,so it is little wonder that this design was not adopted!

By the figures on this stamp it could possibly have been for the "People's Army" issue. The man with bandaged head and carrying an anti-tank missile is wearing an S.A. uniform and these S.A. who were on home duties were drafted into the "Volkssturm". The Hitler Youth in the centre were the youth at home drafted into the "Volkssturm" and the older man in civilian clothes wears the arm band of the "Volkssturm.



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DIENSTMARKEN. (Officials)

1933. December. Two further values of the 1927-32 issue. Commonly known as the "Straw hat" design.
Typographic printing on coated paper.
Perf.14x14½. Watermark - mesh. Valid till 31.12.36.

4 Pfg. Grey blue.
10 Pfg. Deep brown.

Varieties. The 4 Pfg. was printed rotary only, but the 10 Pfg. was printed in both rotary and flatbed.

This entire issue brought out in bits and pieces from 1927 onwards, with many colour changes was all invalidated with these two values on the 31st. December 1936.

1934. 18th. January. New design Officials.
Typographic printing on coated paper.
Perf.14x14½. Watermark - swastikas.

3 Pfg.	Brown.	4 Pfg.	Grey blue.
5 Pfg.	Light green.	6 Pfg.	Deep green.
8 Pfg.	Orange red.	10 Pfg.	Deep red brown.
12 Pfg.	Carmine.	15 Pfg.	Brownish lilac.
20 Pfg.	Light blue.	30 Pfg.	Olive.
40 Pfg.	Purple.	50 Pfg.	Yellow.

Varieties. The 6 Pfg. exists with horizontal ribbed gum as well as the normal vertical ribbed gum. This value also exists imperforate. The 12 Pfg. exists with both swastika watermark and no watermark. Due later on to various shortages, we find all shades of gum, ink, and paper in all values.

Philatelic interest. The complete series of "officials" were available from the Philatelic Counter of Berlin W.30 P.O. and Munich 2 P.O. For official use, post offices were only supplied with this new issue as they ran out of the old "straw hat" issue. Thus some offices would receive them on day of issue and other years later.

General interest. "Official" stamps are merely a method of accounting for service rendered by the P.O. for the Government.

In Germany in 1874 "labels" were available for this purpose. These labels simply signified postage had been paid but the actual amount for each letter was entered up in the appropriate government depart -ment book and acknowledged by the P.O.,similarly these amounts were entered in the P.O. book and acknowledged by the government service. This was a very cumbersome method and on the 1st.January 1903,labels similar to the "Germania" design but inscribed "Frei durch Ablösung No.21" (Free by decree No.21) were issued to govern-ment offices in Prussia only. These were valid for one year at the end of which the offices returned remaining stamps and thus the ex-act value of postage used could be assessed. On the 1st.January 1905 a similar issue was made for use in Baden,the inscription then being "Free by decree No.16".

After the end of World War I,proper "official" stamps were issued and these continued to be used to the end of World War II.

In Third Reich Germany however there was both the Government and Party departments,and it was decided to keep their postal accounts seperate,so "Party Officials" were issued for use by the Party depts. whilst the Government depts. continued to use the normal "officials".

1938.26th.January. Party Officials.
Design by Prof R.Klein. Typographic printing.
Perf.14. Watermark - swastikas. Vertical ribbed gum.

1 Pfg.	Black.	3 Pfg.	Ochre.
4 Pfg.	Light grey blue.	5 Pfg.	Emerald.
6 Pfg.	Deep green.	8 Pfg.	Brick red.
12 Pfg.	Carmine.	16 Pfg.	Grey.
24 Pfg.	Yelbow olive.	40 Pfg.	Lilac purple.

This issue was available at the Philatelic Counters as from 31.1.38. Valid within Germany from date of issue and from the 1st.September valid in Danzig and former Austria.

1942.2nd.March. Party Officials.
As previous issue but printed on paper without water-mark. Perf.14x14½. Colours changed.

1 Pfg.	Grey.	3 Pfg.	Brown.
4 Pfg.	Blue grey.	5 Pfg.	Olive.
6 Pfg.	Blue violet.	8 Pfg.	Orange red.
12 Pfg.	Carmine.	16 Pfg.	Deep green blue.
24 Pfg.	Deep yellow brown.	30 Pfg.	Olive.
40 Pfg.	Purple.		

Varieties. The 8 Pfg. exists imperforate.
The 3 Pfg.,8 Pfg.,and 24 Pfg. values exist with horizontal ribbed gum additional to the normal vertical ribbed gum.
The 40 Pfg. exists on coated paper.

July 1942 - 44. Swastika design Officials.
As previous issue of 1934 but printed on paper without watermark. Perf.14x14½. Colours changed.

3 Pfg.	Brown.	4 Pfg.	Blue grey.
5 Pfg.	Olive.	6 Pfg.	Blue violet.
8 Pfg.	Orange red.	10 Pfg.	Deep brown.
12 Pfg.	Lilac red.	15 Pfg.	Deep brown lilac.
20 Pfg.	Cobalt.	30 Pfg.	Olive.
40 Pfg.	Lilac purple.	50 Pfg.	Deep blue green.

Varieties. The 8 Pfg. exists very ligh red.
The 12 Pfg. exists with swastika watermark and without watermark.
It is rather difficult to establish the respective issues of the 12 Pfg. of which four distinct issues exist.
Most values exist with both gum ribbings.
Different shades of gums,inks,and papers abound owing to the various shortages at different times.
All of the 1934 and 1944 issues remained valid until the end of the war.

SEMI-OFFICIALS. Police "POL" Perfins.
The German Police Force performed varicus duties other than actual "policing" - compulsory recording of changes of address,car register -ations,driving licences,etc.etc. Small fees were paid for many of these services and these fees were small enough in most cases to be paid for in postage stamps (as most of these fees would be paid by

post). Although the police were entitled to use "official" stamps, generally large stocks of normal fee paying stamps accumulated, so from 1926 onwards these stamps were perforated "POL" and then used on official correspondence. This practise continued through the Third Reich period and to around 1964.

By the different perforating of the "POL" one can determine from which Police Office the various perfins originated. These perfins are good collectable items - see your Michel catalogue.

POSTAGE DUES.

Although issued for occupied territories, General Government, Bohemia-Moravia", etc., no Postage Due stamps were ever issued in Germany itself. In particular as far as Third Reich Germany is con-cerned, one wonders why, as certainly all other philatelic fields were fully exploited to obtain extra revenue from collectors.

At all times, "Dues" were written in manuscript on the mail and the cash collected by the postman.

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CONCESSION LABELS TO REGULATE FIELDPOST OF WORLD WAR II.

GENERAL ISSUES.

1942.24th.April. Concession label for Airmail Fieldpost. Design by Erich Meerwald. Perf.$13\frac{3}{4}$x$13\frac{1}{2}$,also rouletted and imperforate. Typographic printed. No watermark.

Colour ultramarine,depicting a Junkers JU 52.

These stamps were originally printed at the State Printing Works,Berlin,but after 1943 they were also printed at Oslo,Tromsö and Rovanniemi.
These stamps were printed in sheets of 4 x 100 stamps,which were then divided into four counter sheets of 100 stamps. Large numbers were issued: one printing in 1941, five printings in 1942, six printings in 1943,and one printing in 1944. Thus this stamp exists in many shades.
The perforated and rouletted stamps exist with plain,horizontal ribbed and vertical ribbed gum. The imperforate exists in either plain or horizontal ribbed gum.

General interest. To regulate the volume of airmail to and from the armed forces stationed on the East Front,Scandinavia,Greece,and Africa,these concession labels were introduced. All airmail from Germany was first sent to the newly created "Luftpost Sammelstelle Berlin" which sorted and directed all airmail. All eligible members of the armed forces were issued with a number of these concession labels which were for both his own airmail to Germany and his reply airmail from Germany,maximum weight 10 gms. The numbers issued varied according to different times and localities according to transport available. By and large,each soldier received four labels per month until April 1943,after which the number was increased to eight labels,but one needed to afix two labels to a letter and one to a card whereas previous it was one per card or letter.

Although these labels remained valid until the end of the war,their issue and usage varied considerably depending on existing local conditions. Apart from the label,each cover was suposed to bear the legend "Mit Luftfeldpost" (By airmail fieldpost). Labels had to be sent in the letters home if airmail replies were desired, as these labels had to be afixed to airmail from Germany to soldiers in the field,naturally this post was free of charge both ways.

At various times for short periods, the airmail concession was withdrawn from certain theatres of war. In these instances mail was normally returned to the sender with the legend "The unit does at present not participate in the airmail concession". There were a variety of handstamps with this legend and somtimes it was written in ink. Occasionally such mail received a handstamp "Ab Berlin nicht mit Luftfeldpost" (As from Berlin via normal mail).

A British Intelligence forgery of this stamp appeared late 1942 which was used to mail propaganda literature in Germany. It is easily recognisable as the perf. is $12\frac{1}{2}$ and the paper of a better quality with plain gum. Also in the design, one of the shading lines on the tail of the plane is broken - it has been suggested that this line was the morse code for "V2 for victory.

1942. 10th. July. Concession label for fieldpost parcels.
Design by Marggraff. Perf. $13\frac{3}{4}$ also rouletted.
Typographic printing at State Printing Works, Berlin.
No watermark. No indication of value.

Colour red brown to deep brown.

Printed in sheets of 4 x 100 stamps.
Three types of gum: (a) plain (b) vertical ribbed (c) horizontal ribbed - on the perforated stamps, and (a) plain (b) horizontal ribbed on the rouletted stamps.

General interest. Only parcels bearing these concession labels were accepted by the post office for fieldpost. The first 250 gms. were free, 250 - 1,000 gms. required 20 Pfg. postage, 1,000 - 2,000 gms. required 40 Pfg. postage also two concession labels.
Until September 1942, one label was issued to each soldier, and after that date two labels per month. The soldier had to send these labels home for them to use on their parcels.
After the autumn of 1944 the maximum weight for parcels was reduced to 100 gms. Parcels from the front did not require a label, and up to 250 gms. was free of charge after that postage had to be paid.

1944. Special concession label.
The 40 Pfg. magenta Hitler head stamp overprinted in black "Feldpost 2 Kg."

General interest. In the winter of 1943-44 German troops on the Russian Front had not been equipped for a Russian winter, so this label was issued to allow parcels of winter clothing to be sent from Germany to troops on the Eastern Front. The maximum weight of these parcels was stipulated on the stamp itself 2 Kilos. but parcels weighing above this were not rejected nor any extra charge levied.

Emergency collection centres were also set up throughout Germany to collect winter clothing for the troops and these were sent bulk transport. Appeals were made for the home front to send all the clothing they could. At the front, regulations were relaxed to allow troops to wear any civilian clothing along with their uniforms.

1944. Concession label for fieldpost parcels.
Similar design to that used for the 1942 label, but much smaller format. Perf.14. Typographic printing. No watermark. No value indicated.

Colour green.

Two guns were used (a) white (b) yellow.
These were (a) plain (b) vertical ribbed (c) horizontal ribbed.
This concession label was issued for receiving Xmas parcels to a maximum weight of 500 gms. free of charge.
This label exists with overprints but all of them are private products and have no value whatsoever.

LOCAL ISSUES.

TUNISIA.

1943. March/April. Fieldpost parcel concession labels for troops in Tunisia.

The official name for these labels was: "Auxiliary parcel post stamps for the postal service Tunisia to Germany".
Design by Lt. Roleff. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. Lithographed in sheets of 100 at the offices of the field newspaper "Die Oase" on various types of paper. No watermark.

Colour dark brown.
There are three types:
(1) Long line under palm tree.
(2) Short line under palm tree.
(3) No line under palm tree.
The colour varies from light to dark brown. Imperforates, dark brown in colour and with original gum are trial printings - other imperforates are printers waste.
10,000 printed, but only a few hundred were used.

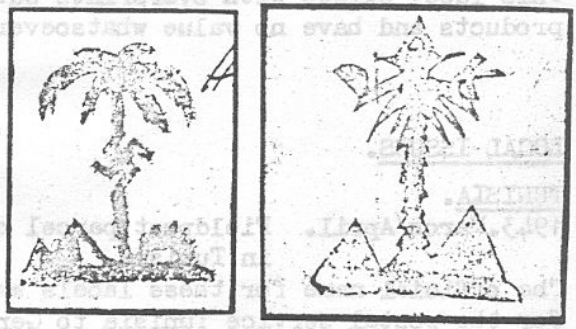
Type I. Type II. Type III.

Philatelic interest. These "Rommel" labels were used by the African Corps to send parcels, mainly of oil, fruit and war souvenirs home. They could be used only from Tunisia to Germany and an additional 20 Pfg. stamp had to be affixed.

All soldiers at the base received two of these labels in the middle of March and two further copies at the begining of April. Naturally they could not be distributed to troops in the fighting lines.

These stamps were cancelled with a violet rectangular framed cancellation "Bei der Feldpost Eingeliefert" (Delivered at the Field Post Office).

These labels were provisionals as it was intended to replace them by a definitive issue printed in Germany, but this plan was abandoned owing to the collapse of the Afrika Corps. All surplus labels and printing plates were destroyed before the capture of Tunisia by the Eighth Army.
Occasionally supplies of these labels ran out and the various units fabricated cachets which were used in lieu of the labels. This mail also had to be cancelled with the unit handstamp. Two of these cachets are illustrated right.



INSELPOST. (Island Post)
In the late summer of 1944 Greece was liberated by Allied Forces. The German troops on Crete and the Agaean Islands could no longer

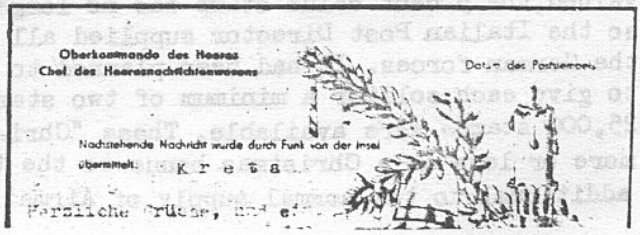
be supplied by sea route. The Army Fieldpost-master had some concession labels printed to be used as airmail concession labels.

These were the brown 1942 parcel labels which were overprinted diagonally "Inselpost" in black by the Mobile Printing Unit of Army Group "F", stationed at Vucovar in Yugoslavia.
200,000 labels were overprinted, but the plane carrying almost the entire stock was shot down in transit and the labels lost. The remainder of approx. 2,000 stamps which had been held at Vucovar, were later distributed to collectors. Most of these were cancelled to order with a cancellation showing code letter "e" which was never ever used on mail. Naturally genuine used stamps do not exist.

General interest. As Crete and the Aegean Islands could henceforth be reached by the air only, to facilitate the work of the sorting offices in Germany, all the respective units on the islands were allocated new Fieldpost numbers.
Units stationed at Crete had Fieldpost numbers between L68,000 and L68,059 (Milos was allocated L68030); on Rhodes L68060 - L68089; Leros L68090 - L68096; at Coos L68097 - L68099. These units came under the jurisdiction of the Luftgaupostamt Vienna and the Feldpost -Leitstelle Agram.

CRETE. 1944 October. Local issue of concession labels.
The blue Airmail Concession label of 1942 was overprinted "Inselpost" between asterisked lines, in red (there are various shades).
90,000 labels were overprinted at the printing works of the soldier's newspaper "Veste Kreta".
Both the perforated and rouletted labels were used.
This overprint on the brown parcel label is private and worthless.

Christmas Greetings cards. As even airmail facilities were almost none existant, the Chief of the Army Signal units issued cards similar to the one shown



to those Army Signal Units which had direct wireless contact with the Crete headquarters. Soldiers were then allowed to submit short messages of Christmas greeting and these were sent out from Crete Signal's headquarters. The receiving units transferred these messages onto these special cards which were then passed on through the normal postal channels. Presumably this service was also available to soldiers on the other islands as it can be seen from the card illustration that the name "Kreta" was not printed on the card but a space was left for the name to be added in manuscript.

RHODES. 1944.October/November. Local issue of concession labels. Both the 1942 Airmail blue concession labels and the brown Parcel labels were overprinted "Inselpost"horizontally across the label in black. Both labels were used on account of the shortage,even the un-overprinted labels in possession of the troops were recalled for overprinting.

1944.November. Second issue.
A further supply of brown Parcel concession labels were overprinted diagonally in black at the State Printing Works at Agram. 900,000 labels were overprinted. Both the shades of ink and the angle of overprint varies on these labels.

1944. December. Christmas concession labels.
Italian issued stamps for Rhodes were overprinted "Weihnachten 1944"(Christmas 1944) in black,at the Government Printing Works at Rhodes. There are four different types of overprints.
These labels were issued on orders of the Commandant of Rhodes Fortress. As the Italian lire had been devalued,the 5 cent value stamp was no longer required, so the Italian Post Director supplied all his stock to be used by the German forces. It had been planned to overprint 34,000 stamps to give each soldier a minimum of two stamps,but only around 25,000 stamps were available. These "Christmas" labels were issued more or less as a Christmas bonus to the troops as they were additional to the normal supply of Airmail concession labels.

These labels exist with inverted overprints. There are quite a number of similar "Christmas" overprints on various Italian stamps and also the Airmal and Parcel concession labels but these are all bogus issues and have no value.

LEROS. 1945.February. Local issue of concession labels. The 1942 blue Airmail concession labels were overprinted "Inselpost" in violet by handroller. Four types of overprint exist. Approx. 50,000 labels were overprinted but only around 15,000 were actually issued to the troops. The remainder were sent to Rhodes on order of the Army Postmaster so that they could be destroyed,but they never arrived there. This overprint exists on the Parcel concession labels;these are trials.

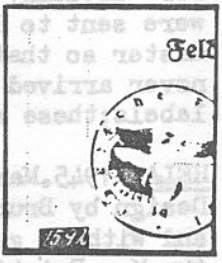
HELA. 1945.March. U-Boat Mail concession labels. Design by Bruno Paetsch of Danzig. Issued imperf. and without gum. Offset printing by the Corps of the Map Printing Unit,Hela. Troops on the Hela peninsula were cut off from the mainland in March 1945,and these labels were ordered for the 31st.Infantry Division stationed there in anticipation of restricted mail service by submarine. However right up to the date of capitulation (8th.May 1945) surface ships were able to continue communications,so these labels never served their original purpose. Mail by surface ship,via Denmark to Germany does exist,but items bearing this label are extremely rare,and in actual fact did not need this label.

KUBAN. 1943.April. Local issue of concession labels. Labels as per illustration right were printed on newspaper without gum and without any kind of perforation. Printed by the "Soldiers Gazette for the Kuban Army" at Simferopol. One million labels were printed but the majority were destroyed.

These labels were for parcels to Germany only and additional postage was applicable according to weight.

KRIM.(Crimea) 1944.January. Local issue of concession labels. Labels as per illustration right were printed on newspaper without gum and with a very prim -itive perforation,in sheets of 100. Printed by the soldiers newspaper "Krimzeitung". Quantities printed are not known.
These labels were for parcels to Germany only and additional postage was applicable accord-ing to weight. Very few were issued.

KURLAND. 1945.March. Lettercard.
Fieldpost lettercards with bi-sected green parcel concession label of 1944 were used as express let -ters. The bisected label had to be pre-cancelled with the official handstamp of Feldpost-Leitstelle Libau (Fieldpost No.17092),or the handstamps of Fieldpost Nos.17091, 17003, 17005,etc. which were stationed at Kurland.
The labels are normally vertically bi-sected,only the 15th.SS.Division "Lettland" used horizontal bi-sects. Very few flown covers exist,and most of them are dated from the middle of March to the 8th.May 1945.



1945.20th.April. Provisional issue for civilian use.
There were large numbers of civilian population in the Kurland bridgehead when it was cut off in 1945 and the postmaster ran out of the commonly used 6 Pfg. value stamps and the 12 Pfg. value. Three values of other Hitler head values were overprinted plus one parcel concession label to be used as a postage stamp,as there were not sufficient stocks of Hitler head definitives available.

6 on 5 Pfg. olive green Hitler head.
6 on 10 Pfg. brown Hitler head.
6 on 20 Pfg. cobalt Hitler head.
12 on brown parcel concession label.

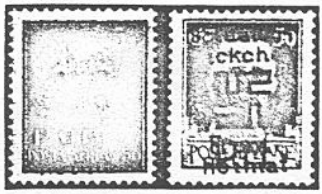
Normal services were not available so these stamps were used for airmail which went along with the fieldpost mail.
245,000 Hitler head stamps were overprinted and 1¾ million parcel concession labels of which both the perforated and rouletted types

were used.
The printer had not sufficient type available to execute the overprinting of the full sheets in one operation, each sheet had to be halved to 50 and the edging removed. Even then the printer had to use three different types of figures thus giving us three varieties of overprints on the same sheet.
These stamps were cancelled with the normal postoffice cancellations, there are eleven of these listed in Michel. These stamps were valid only until 8th.May 1945 so they were in use only for eighteen days and thus genuine covers are rare.

RUHRKESSEL.(Ruhr Valley) 1945.April. Local concession labels.
The 3 Pfg. brown Hitler head definitive stamp was overprinted with a gothic "Feldpost" by the commercial printer Kämper at Meinerzhagen. Two million stamps were overprinted but only very small quantities were ever used.

These were used as Airmail concession labels by the troops surrounded in the Ruhr valley. All mail was despatched from Iserlohn airfield, but in most instances mail arrived at its destination only several months after the capitulation.
Dates on used covers must be between 7th. and 15th.April 1945 and should have the handstamp of one of the following units:
00781, 01436, 10817, 13301, 14359, 19493, 24495, 24539, 27959, 19941, 31505, 33989, 40299, 40439, or L49400 Lgpa. Unna/Westfahlen.

SALONIKI.(Salonika) 1944.May. Local parcel concession labels.
Italian definitive stamps of 20, 25, 50 cents were overprinted. Trial printing in gold was tried, then in red and black. The red did not show up very well so the overprint was first applied in white then red on top.



These stamps were printed without permission of the Fieldpostmaster General, and were used from June to August 1944 as concession labels on parcels to Germany. When the retreat commenced in September 1944, the parcel service was stopped and the labels declared invalid.

Acknowledgements.

Bochmann's Postmark Catalogues.
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Muller Specialised Catalogue of Germany.
Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde.
Rhein Donau Stempelgilde Handbooks.
Shirer- History of the Third Reich.